The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,624 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M SIAM	3011	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3964	600	E. Ahndown	2nd April.
L PERSIA WUE	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3436	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MIRZAPORE	3267	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	7th May
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3343	550	R. G. Murray	21st ,,

TUESDAY.

M MALWA	2269	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
L ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

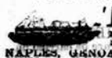
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	5th March.
ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	19th ,,
PERSIA	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 200, Rs. 140, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the timebooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	550	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	550	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	H. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	551	16th ,,
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,600	500	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of chargo.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	450	J. Laird	20th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	450	F. Blight	3rd April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3416	450	W. S. Young	10th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	450	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN BUCHANAN	3000	E. N. Cobbett	31st March
CLAN GRAHAM	3000	J. Alexandereen	10th April
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	H. G. Wilson	14th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloons and State rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms. Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, Bedding, Linen and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February, 1886.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years Experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior URINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK LOTS, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.

No. 12, Kalbadevi-road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 8th March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 108, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

THE s.s. "MARLBOROUGH" has ARRIVED from LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, other wise none will be entertained.

The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.

Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.

Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Agents to the sole Proprietors :

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

HAVE just received a Consignment of some excellent Australian

FOR RUGS AND MATS,

Suitable for the Drawing, Dining or Bedroom, Carriages, &c., &c.,

SQUARE DOOR OR PIANO MATS,
About 33" 15."
Tasmanian Opossum Tails.
Rs. 8 each.
ROUND MATS.
About 24" + diameter.
Tasmanian Opossum Tails.
Rs. 11 each.
OVAL RUGS OR MATS.
About 56" + 44."
Kangaroo Centre with Opossum & Wallaby border,
Rs. 13 each.
Ditto Ditto
About 34" × 26."
Rs. 8 each.
HEARTH RUGS.
About 75" + 36."
Kangaroo Centre with Opossum Native Cat and Wallaby border.
Rs. 28 each.
SPECIMEN FOX SKIN.
With Head and Tail complete.
Rs. 12 each.
SPECIMEN OPOSSUM SKIN
With Head and Tail complete.
Rs. 12 each.
etc., etc., etc.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOSIERY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTTON HALF-HOSE—		
Plain Brown ..... from	7 8	to 11 0
Fancy Colours ..... ,,	10 8	to 24 0
Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	9 8	to 20 0
LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White ..... ,,	13 8	to 15 8
Fancy Colours ..... ,,	16 8	to 25 0
Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	17 0	to 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours ..... ,,	11 0	to 23 8
Fancy Stripes ..... ,,	14 8	to 25 0
HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool ..... ,,	16 0	

BANIANS.

Fine Gauze, half sleeves ..... ,,	22	8 to 26	0
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves ... ,,	35	0 to 40	8
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves ,,	48	0 to 58	8
Silk and Wool, half sleeves ... ,,	67	0 to 90	0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves ..... ,,	54	0 to 72	0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ..... ,,	60	0 to 84	0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short) ..... ,,	43	0 to 60	0
Gauze Pants ..... ,,	43	0 to 60	0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats) ..... ,,	67	0 to 90	0
Stout White Merino Pants ,,	70	0 to 85	0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants ..... ,,	70	0 to 85	0

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS,
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, BUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, have a complete and new stock of the above always on hand. Specially selected for India.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned Canvas, very strong and serviceable. Sizes 24 to 36 inches. ... ...Price Rs. 20 to	32	0 each.
Ditto ditto Superior Finish, strongly rivetted with Brass Studs. Sizes 24 to 33 inches ... ...Price Rs. 33 to	45	0 ,,
TROOPSHIP OVERLAND TRUNKS, Iron Frames, covered with stout black Water-proof Canvas, strongly bound with Leather. Sizes 24 to 36 inches ... ...Price Rs. 38 to	50	0 ,,
TREACHER'S OVERLAND OR CABIN BAGS, Best Japanned Canvas, strong and compact for the Overland Journey. Open in centre, with Sockets for Boots, Slippers, Brushes, &c. Sizes 22 and 24 inches. Price Rs. 30 to	35	0 ,,
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Of the best quality and workmanship. With or without expanding Tops. Sizes 20 to 36 inches ... ...Price Rs. 30 to	100	0 ,,
BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Less expensive than solid Leather. Sizes 24 to 30 inches. ... ...Price Rs. 18 to	25	0 ,,
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS, Grained Oak, fitted with Patent triple secure locks; being made shallow, they are very suitable for fitting under a ship's berth, or railway carriage seat. Sizes 24 to 32 inches ... ...Price Rs. 13-8 to	20	0 ,,
TREACHER'S AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, A necessity for Officers, being dust and damp proof. Best Japanned Tin, fitted with extra side bolts, etc. Sizes 24 to 40 inches ... ... Price from Rs. 15 to	25	0 ,,
TREACHER'S GLADSTONE BAGS. Treacher's Perfect Fitted Bag, complete with Toilet Requisites. With extra side clips in Best Plain or Blank Hide. Sizes 18 to 22 inches ... Price from Rs. 90 to	135	0 ,,
Empty in best Plain, Black, or Brown Hide. Sizes 16 to 28 inches. Price from Rs. 22-8 to	54	0 ,,
COURIER BAGS. In Plain, Black, or Brown Hide, Morocco Leather, Waterproof Canvas, etc. With best Nickel Mounts. Sizes 6 to 8 inches ... ... Price from Rs. 6-4 to	15	0 ,,
BRIEF OR HAND BAGS. In Plain, Black or Brown Hide. Sizes 12 to 16 inches ... ... Price from Rs. 13-8 to	20	0 ,,
SOILED LINEN BAGS. In Stout or Waterproof Canvas. Complete with side straps and fitted with Lock and Key ... ... Price from Rs. 3-8 to	6	4 ,,
MONEY BETS. For Travellers and others. In stout Webbing or Leather	2	4 ,,

(SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST).

TRAVELLING BATHS,
HOLD-ALL BAGS,
TIFFIN BASKETS,
AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS,
EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payab Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
NO. 7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials. Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs.	25
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... ,,	75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... ,,	125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case ... ... ,,	135
	Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to ,,	900

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Standing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7 Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION,
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THE COLLECTION OF JEWELS AND OTHER VALUABLE ARTICLES NOW STORED IN
THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, ETC., ETC.
AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD
A LARGE NUMBER OF RARE AND ANTIQUE JEWELS,
THE PROPERTY OF
AN INDIAN PRINCE,
THE REMAINDER OF THE CELEBRATED MOORSHEDABAD JEWELS
AND NUMEROUS STATE PROPERTIES BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.
THE RECEIVER OF THE HIGH COURT
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE ATTENTION OF
PRINCES, NAWABS, RAJAHS, CHIEFS AND OTHER NOBLEMEN,
AND OF
BANKERS, DEALERS IN PRECIOUS-STONES, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS
is drawn to this splendid opportunity for investment.

ORDERS FOR CATALOGUES SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT ONCE.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS CALCUTTA.

KEMP & CO.'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'s
COMPLETE SETS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphram, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST IDEA
IN
WRITING-PAPER
AND ENVELOPES.

The Pompeii	Rs. 1 8
The Mahdi	,, 1 12
The Mikado	,, 2 8

In boxes, each containing 25 Sheets of Paper and 25 Envelopes.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

KEMP'S
MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
OF SIR A. SULLIVAN'S COMIC MELODRAMATIC OPERA,
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."
On FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH; SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH and MONDAY, 8TH MARCH; commencing at 9-15 p. m. sharp.

DRAMATIC PERSONÆ.

Major-General Stanley	Mr. Graig.
The Pirate King	" Nicholson.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)	" Dixon.
Frederic (The Pirate Apprentice)	Chisholm.
Sergeant of Police	Ward.
Mabel (Gl. Stanley's daughter)	Mrs. Hargrave.
Edith	" Dixon.
Kate	Miss Macfarlane.
Isabel	" F. Macfarlane.
Ruth Pirate Maid of all work	Mrs. Morland.

Chorus of General Stanley's Daughters.....Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Moseley Mayne, Miss Pilleau, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Turner, &c. &c.

Chorus of Pirates & Policemen Messrs. Bake, Birley, Brooke, Ferrier, Greenway, Hamlet, Macbeth, MacGillvray, Maculre, Merriman, Nixon, JC nnor, Roughton, Turner, Yeld, &c. &c.

MUSICAL DIRECTRESS.....Mrs. MORLAND.
ACTING & STAGE MANAGER Mr. I FERRES NICHOLSON
Boxes and Stalls may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH,
AND
MONDAY, 22ND MARCH.
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE
AND
THE DREADFUL DOCTOR.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LON ON or LIVERPOOL on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., will be every comfort for passengers.
This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.
For further particulars apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 24th Feb. 1886. Ag nts.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S.S. MERKER, Captain Abas, will LEAVE this, for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant. She will receive car o for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa, and Lindi, to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohols, Mandvie. Agent.

SWISS LENO CURTAINS.

Very light, graceful effect, from Rs. 7-8 per pair 3½ to 4 yards long.
CURTAIN RINGS, POLES, TASSELS, HOOKS
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld., DELHI.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. P. PHILIPS' connection with this Bank ceased on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, and that Mr. P. J. LANCASTER has been appointed to act as Manager till further notice. Mr. D. COLLINS is appointed as officiating AGENT of the Ajmere Branch.
By order of the Board.
P. J. LANJASTER,
Manager.

TO BE LET, from about 1st May next, an Upper-storied Commodious furnished BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, known as "Ansty Lodge." For rent and other part culars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the very desirable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of Professor Wordsworth. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable fully furnished FLO R in the Fort, consisting of Drawing, Dining, Bed-and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 180. A so another furnished Four Bed rooms, at Rs. 60 per month. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WANTED IMME IATELY
A SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality. Salary Rs 4 0.
Only those who possess a competent knowledge of Municipal Engineering need apply, and preference will be given to a gentleman with s ccial kn wledge of Water and Drainage Works.
Application will be received up to 15th March n xt, and should be addressed—President, Sukkur Municipality, Sukkur, Sind.
By o der,
SCOTT MCKE ZIE,
Sec etary,
Sukkur M nicipal Com.
Sukkur, 23rd February, 1886.

CAVENDISH'S POCKET GUIDES.
Price As. 8 each.

BACKGAMM N.	CRIBBAGE.
CA ABRASELLA.	DRAUGHTS.
CHESS.	EUARTE.
IMPERIAL.	LAWS OF WHIST.
RULES FOR LEADING AT WHIST.	SIXTY-S X.
SPOIL-FIVE.	POLISH BEZIQUE.
BEZIQUE.	EUCHRE.

COOPER, MADON & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POON...

SECRET OUT SERIES.
Price Rs. 3 each.

MERRY CIRCLE.	ART OF AMUSING.
HANKY PANKY.	MAGIC NO MISTERY.
MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK.	SECRET OUT.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT OR UNRULED.

	Rs. a.
SMALL OCTAVO (7 by 4½ in.) per 5 quire box.	1 0
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1 0
Do. do. do. three per 100	0 12
MEDIUM OCTAVO (8½ by 5½ in.) per 5 quire box	1 4
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1 4
Do. do. do. three, per 100.	1 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT.

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SMALL OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 6
Do. Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 8
Do. Double Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1 6
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Extra Broad, per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half Double Broad, per 100	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle, or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 8
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Double Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1 12
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Extra Broad, per 100	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three, Double Broad	1 12

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

VENI REMENYI,
VIDI REMENYI,
VICI REMENYI, } I came. I played. I conquered.
REMENYI,

The King of Violinists.
MARVELLOUS
is a term often used, more often misused in advertising, but it is the only term that conveys an idea of the phenomenal power of the
GREAT HUNGARIAN MAESTRO,
and no one can form the least idea of that power until they see him,
BOW AND VIOLIN
IN HAND,
and listen to the entrancing strains produced by this veritable
WONDER-WORKER OF THE AGE.

GRAND REMENYI, GRAND REMENYI, REMENYI } CONCERTS CONCERTS

TO NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.
EDOUARD REMENYI,
EDOUARD REMENYI,
EDOUARD REMENYI.
will perform the following Violin Solos.
Andante and Finale of the Concerto.....Mendelssohn,
The Dead March in "Saul".....Handel.
Hungarian Pastorole and Martial Dance.....Remenyi.
AND
Hommage a Paganini .....Remenyi.
And will be assisted by
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING,
(SOPRANO), AND
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE,
Solo Pianist.
The SCHIEDMAYER Concert Grand Pianoforte used for these Series of Concerts is supplied by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. (Limited).
Box Plan open at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where seats may be reserved.
Manager .....FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier .....J. J. FOSTER.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
Fourth Grand
REMENYI CONCERT.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
BY GENERAL REQUEST.
FAREWELL AND GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
OF
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS,
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4-30.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED tensile strength, about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength, about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their durability elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is cool and weatherproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the above Preci lency
32, Medow-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-hunder, Mazagon

TO CHEMISTS
AN INVALUABLE OPENING.
THE PROPRIET R of a MEDICAL HALL in one of the largest provincial cities in Bombay, is willing to make over his business for a period of 5 years to a sound practical Chemist on the most favourable terms.
To a hard-working, steady, and competent man, the present opportunity offers a golden chance.
The Medical Hall is fully replete with Furniture, Fixtures and Accessories, and has one of the finest stocks of Chemicals, Drugs and Druggist's Sundries in the country.
Arrangements may be entered into for a period of one, two or three years.
To a thoroughly reliable and competent man, the chances of a handsome competence are now offered without risks, and on exceptionally favourable terms.
This advertisement will appear only once.
Apply to the PROPRIETOR,
"Royal Medical Hall," Agra.

ZOLA'S REALISTIC N VELS, ILLUSTRATED.
Each Rs. 3-12, Post free Rs. 4-4.

NANA.	
The Assomoir.	Rush for the poil.
Piping Hot.	Dr ese Raquin.
	Germinal, Rs. 5-4.

GABORIAU'S SENSATIONAL N VELS.
Per Vol. As. 10, Post Free As. 12.

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Margaret, 2 Vols.	Soldier's Wife.
Mary Price, 4 Vols.	Wagner the Wher-Wolf.
Mary Stuart.	Young Duchess. 2 Vols.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE
OF A VALUABLE HOUSE
IN MAIN STREET, POONA,
ON THE PREMISES
ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH MARCH 1886,
COMMENCING AT 4 P.M.
A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTORS.
UNDER instructions from the Executors of the late REBECCA CORNISH JAFFER JUSSUFF will submit to Public Auction on the above date all that piece or parcel of ground (subject to the usual conditions of Government) situated in main Street, in the Cantonment of Poona, sub-district of Haveli, together with the house and out-houses, &c., standing thereon, and which is bounded on the north by a public thoroughfare, on the south by the bungalow of Mr. Nowrojee Khandalawal a on the east by Main Street, and on the west by the bungalow of Mr. Mastahay.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.
A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase-money with in 30 (thirty) days after the day of sale, when such title-deeds and documents as the Executors possess will be made over. Stamp paper, for transfer and all other expenses connected with the transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
If the whole of the purchase money is not paid as above mentioned, the dep sit money will be forfeited, and the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser who will be responsible for any loss, while he will have no claim to any profit that may accrue from such sale. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be given at the time of sale.
JAFFER JUSSUFF,
General Merchant, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the undersigned under the name of "DONALD HENE EY and C WPER" was DI SOLVED so far as the interest of the said RICHARD HENESEY was concerned on the 1st day of Nov mb r, 1881, and that the partnership thereafter carried on between the undersigned, JAMES DONA D and JOHN COWPER, under the said name of DONALD HENESSEY and COWPER, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of Feb uary, 1886, and that the business of Engineers and Iron Founders heretofore carried on by them at the Ripon Iron Works, Frere Roa, Bombay, will in future be con inued by the undersigned JAMES DONA D alone at the same place under the name of DONALD and COMPANY.
JAMES DONALD.
RICHARD HENESEY,
by his attorney G. Claridge,
JOHN COUPER.
Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

NOTE.—With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that Mr. JAMES DONALD alone is AUTHO IZED to collect the outstandings of the late firm of DONALD HENESEY and COWPER, and that he will discharge all debts due by the said firm.
JAMES DONALD.
RICHARD HENESEY,
by his attorney G. Claridge,
JOHN COUPER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 3rd, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies, Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

CRYSTOLEUM, Kartaline, Canocesine, Metallicon, Lustre, ravel and Lace Painting, taught in every locality by a certificated Lady. Apply A. B., care of this pap r.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!! Just received by the Mail an assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, from Annas 11 per doz. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED an experienced practical NATIVE SPINNING MASTER. Apply, Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, limited.

MESSRS. THOMAS & Co., Hair Dressers, have removed their Establishment to No. 122, Rampart Row, below Mrs Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

TO-DAY—ICES, Chocolate, Vanoille, Peaches and Rose. Also Wines, Spirits and Pastry, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

FUCHSIAS—Large plants imported from Europe, 50 varieties of the newest and best sorts in cultivation. Apply to Thomas Bromley, Moree Road, Mahim, Bombay.

HABB'S LOCK CASH BOXES, 16 in., Rs. 22; 14 in., Rs. 18; 12 in., Rs. 14; 9 in., Rs. 10; and elegant Despatch Boxes of all sizes, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Almond and Strawberry Creams' Rose Water Ice. Wines and Spirits, wholesale and retail. French Confectionary. Crystalized Fruits, Rs. 1-12 per lb. MORENAS & Co.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec, Rs. 32 per dozen. Buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 30 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

WE have removed our Offices to No. 10, Medows-street, Fort.—PELLY and Co., Limited, Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

TO LET, the Wilderness on the Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, from 1st March. For rent and other particulars, apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LAUKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Sidon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 33, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

TICKETS for the performance at the ALFRED THEATRE, THIS DAY, for SCHOOL'S Institute benefit. Reserve, 5; Second class 3; Back, Re. 1. See plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, the newly-built and well furnished Bungalow "Craigy Burn" for the hot season. Apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., near the *Times of India* Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

TO make room for our NEW STOCK even our SPECIAL SELECTED GOODS are now being sold off at COST PRICE at our MARKET BRANCH.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIWULL & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the correct fashionable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

GRUYERE, CHEDDAR, DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESES, on Cut, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the MATERIALS mentioned below for Police uniforms, viz.:—
4,000 yards of Coarse Blue Broadcloth.
50 yards of Red Broadcloth.
800 yds of Turkey Red for trimming.
18,000 yards of Dark Blue Jacconets or Turbans in pieces of either 7, 14, or 21 yards long and 2 feet broad after being dyed.
Samples with breadth of material and price per yard distinctly marked thereon should be sent to the undersigned, and should be stated within what period after receipt of order the material can be supplied. The prices quoted should be for delivery at Amraoti Railway Station.
C. T. LANE, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Amraoti, 27th February, 1886. H. A. D.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their patrons there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubt. lly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—T. DAVENPORT,
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30 Apollo-street.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now an insolvent, the remaining stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 632
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana—
150 tons teak scantlings in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.
On FRIDAY, the 5th March, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Jaimam Sitaram
200 tons superior teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Saw Mill, Tank bunder—
A quantity of mill sawn scantlings in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Naboth's Tank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a 4 stopper harmonium, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, handsome brussels carpet, &c., the property of C. MARTIN, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI NEW ROAD.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hormusjee Manackjee Dadachanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Keroo Pirajee Mali Holay, Tookaram Pirajl Mali Holay and Subai, widow of Pirajl Thuckoojee Mali Holay, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 18th day of October 1882,
All that piece of pension and tax land, converted into a garden, together with a chawl, house or hut standing thereon, situate at New Town, on the eastern side of Khetwady New Road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring 1,534 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered under Pension and Tax No. 53, and new survey No. 7409, formerly assessed under No. 219, and the property assessed by the Municipality rates and taxes under No. 4. Bounded on the east by the property of Cursetjee Purushram Buvalker, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Huttoonjee Curseljee Karaka, and on the south by the property of Curseljee Cowasjee Ashburner.
On TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Albion Place, Byculla, next to the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and massive French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome flower vases, and table ornaments, Brussels carpets, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Mrs Goop.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Under instructions from the Insurance Offices, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 2 p. m., on the premises of the Goolam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Surat, the debris of the buildings damaged by fire, consisting of brick walls, wood work, cast and wrought iron machinery, shafting, gearing, brass, &c.
The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time the lots knocked down, and other conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
On SUNDAY, the 14th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, on the Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany pianoforte by Schoedmayer and Soehne, a second-hand victoria with a strong bay carriage horse and harness, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. P. CARNEGAN, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th March, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the late Surgeon-Major H. A. Lewis, L. M. Dept., consisting of uniform and evening apparel, valuable library of medical and other books, one D. B. muzzle-loading gun by Moore, one Cabul tent with poles and iron pegs, one salita with one necessary tent, telescope, medical and surgical instruments, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, a quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, such as single and double barrelled guns and rifles, pistols, revolvers, gunpowder, bayonets, sword sticks, daggers, fans, &c., &c.
Also the unclaimed packages warehoused in Queen's Warehouse, but now lying in the Sewree Magazine.
1—1 Case gunpowder.
A G Duncombe—1 case gunpowder.
N S } —1 keg gunpowder.
B B }
A Co }
Lafond Brothers—1 case cartridges.
S and M—1 case sporting gunpowder.
On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished inlaid, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted minit verandah, a pair of handsome and strong fast-trotting grey Arab horses, set of plated mounted double English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. E. Mons. A. AGLIARDI, the Papal Delegate.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE of Arabs and Walers at Messrs. Abdool Rehaman Minie & Co.'s Stables, Belasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
On SUNDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the property of the Jodhpore State—
12 well-bred Arabs and Walers, suitable for chargers, hunters, and hacks.
The horses can be seen at any time at Messrs. Abdool Rehaman Minie & Co.'s stable.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 8th March at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood and satinwood substantial modern household furniture, best specimens of the latest designs (especially made to order by Mr. Wimbridge), best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome rosewood and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, large size toilet stands with mirror, a handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage, one C spring with a pair of fast-trotting iron grey Australian horses, a strong-built pony cart, a handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a handsome grey pony, sets of English double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., barrister-at-law.
Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.
Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction, at the old G.I.P. Railway Store Depot, Nesbit-lane, Byculla.
1 open shed with corrugated iron roof and the roof of the old creeting shed.
Also a lot of substantial racks for storing iron.
The above to be removed within one month from the date o sale.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On TUESDAY the 16th March; at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dady Sett Hall," Cumballa, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, a handsome strong English-built victoria by Haffar and Co., a pair of handsome fast-trotting chestnut Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate Aden cow of calf about 3 months old, a first-rate Aden cow of nearly 3 years, medical library in good condition, photographic apparatus, materials, &c., a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. BRUCE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
Under instructions from the sole Liquidator Bombay Rock and Tile Factory, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th March, at 3 P.M., sell by public auction at their rooms all the Company's plants, stores, land, buildings, &c., situated at Taluka Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land by admeasurement is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of the Callian creek, and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay both by sea and rail. There is a pucca-built Brick tile on Bull's patent principles, while fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea-scale," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished carved and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor W. Worthington.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF MIXED SCRAP IRON SHOP CUTTINGS, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Mar., at 2 p.m., at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, opposite to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel Station.
About 1,000 tons mixed scrap iron shop cu

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Discussion on Hon. K. T. Telang's Address, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, H. V. R., Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Clan Gordon (s), from Natal. Yesterday:—Surat (s) from London; Bhowanuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Rosebullm (s), Shields; Feverl (s), Cardiff; and Merka (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf; Telegraph, Tuticorin, &c.; and Esperance, Mozambique, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Olympia entered the dock on Monday; and the s. s. County of York and Knight Ewart, yesterday. The s. s. Brenda left it on Monday.

LOST OR STOLEN AT SEA.—Lilibai, woman, reported to the police on Monday, that while she was on board the ferry steamer Neera, at Bhownuggur, she lost or had stolen from her a tin box containing gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 190, and Rs. 8 in cash.

FIRE.—On Monday evening a fire broke out in a hut, situated on Sewree Road, used by Rama Limbajee as a powder manufactory. The hut was burnt down within a very short time. The fire is said to have been caused by friction, owing to an iron ladle being used for stirring up the powder while in course of manufacture. The damage is estimated at Rs. 340.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lohar Chawl-street on the body of Shantabai, the wife of one Waman Narayen, in consequence of a quarrel with her brother-in-law, she took a quantity of arsenic and died from its effects at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Verdict accordingly.

A DISHONEST GARDENER.—Amroatee Gunnoo, a malee in the service of Mr. E. Jefferson, residing at Malabar Hill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two plants, valued at Rs. 8, the property of his master. The accused, after stealing the plants, sold them to a malee in the service of a Parsee lady residing at Malabar Hill. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF BOATMEN ROBBERS.—Some boatmen belonging to a prow were consulting with each other on Monday night as to what they should do with a quantity of rice, flour, sugar, and dry cocoanuts they had stolen from another prow, when Havildar No. 784 W., in charge of the Mandvie police tonle, overhearing their conversation, boarded the prow, took possession of the stolen property, and arrested the boatmen.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a Mahomedan, name unknown. Deceased was a mendicant, apparently about 50 years of age. On Monday evening he was found lying dead under a tree at Daravie, with a small bag containing Rs. 25-11-3 under his head. There were no external marks of violence on his body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tank-street, on the body of Peer Mahomed Hoosein, aged 35 years. Deceased was found drowned in a tank near his residence in Tank-street. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in a tank, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5 45 p.m.:—

Overture	Charles VI ..... Halevy.
Valse	Jeunes e Dorés ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	...de Chevet de bronze ..... Auber.
Gavotte	Hers-lebchen ..... Burald.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair ..... W. Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOST.—Mr. Motilal Dulputram, vakeel, High Court, at present articled clerk to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunkar and Dinshaw, residing at Agiary Lane, has reported to the police the loss, while proceeding in a tram-car from the Fort to the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, on Friday evening last, of a packet containing the title deeds relating to the property, situated in Mhalarao Wadi Street, outside the Fort, and owned by Rose Mary Esperance, wife of Nicholas Francis Esperance, and which she had contracted to sell to Magonlall Morlidhur and two others.

INGRATITUDE.—Inspector Butterfield charged Dadyba Khoosla, a Mussalman, before Mr. Cooper with stealing notes and cash worth Rs. 530. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the accused met the complainant in a garden and complained of not having eaten any food for the previous week. Complainant took prisoner to a baker's shop where he had a hearty meal, and then took him to his house, where he kept him a day or two in return for a little work he did. About two days ago when he returned home, he discovered the lock on his door had been picked, his drawers and cupboards ransacked, and Rs. 53 in notes and cash taken. He searched for the prisoner and having found him made him over to a sepoy. Pleading guilty to the charge, prisoner was sent to jail for six months with hard labor.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Bickajee Sonawalla, a co-trustee of an estate, in an information sue swore to before Mr. Cooper, charged Boonjee Eduljee Sonawala with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs 150. It appeared from the information that having to pay the accused the cost incurred in executing a deed of retirement in favor of informant and her husband as trustees of the estate, she had requested accused to furnish her with the amount. He replied saying his solicitor assessed his costs at Rs 400, but had agreed to take Rs. 250. This sum was paid, and a receipt was given for the amount. Informant afterwards learnt that accused had only paid his solicitor, Mr Mirza Hoosein Khan, Rs. 100, and had obtained a receipt for that amount. The rest of the money, which had been paid from the estate, accused had misappropriated. A summons was granted by Mr. Cooper.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Byza, woman, living at Parsee Bazaar-street, Upper Colaba, reported to the police on Monday, that a silver chain and a silver neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 40, were stolen from under her head during the previous night whilst she was asleep.—Chounlal Narondas, a merchant, having his place of business in a house in Marine-street, Fort, reported to the police that his place had been entered on Monday morning, by some one climbing over a partition, and eight dozen coloured silk handkerchiefs, valued at Rs. 14½, and nine pairs of cotton hose stolen.—The Cash Bazaar on the Carnac Road, near the Arthur Crawford Markets, was also broken into between Saturday evening and Monday morning. The thief appears to have got on the roof of the house and let himself down by the skylight with a rope. A quantity of ready-made wearing apparel, pieces of velvet and silk, of the collective value of Rs 90, were stolen.

STEALING A WATCH.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Saunders charged Gainoo Baloo, a servant to Mr. Brooks, a signaller in the Telegraph Department, with stealing a silver watch and chain. The accused was a cook in the service of the complainant. In the month of September last year he demanded leave and money to go to Poona, but finding accused was drunk, leave was refused him. While his master was away he took his watch and chain and pawned them, and paid his railway fare to Poona with the money. Mr. Brooks laid an information at the time, and obtained a warrant from a magistrate against the accused. The cook, however, kept out of the way, and was only arrested on Monday in the market by a havildar. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sent to jail for six months. A shoemaker, with whom prisoner had pawned the watch, was also charged, but as it was not proved he was aware it was stolen, he was discharged.

A NOVEL PETITION BY A HINDOO WIDOW.—The following petition was presented to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, by a young Hindoo widow, named Mahlaxmi, *alias* Mahkar, daughter of Cusgon Jeshunkar, of Ahmedabad:—"Sir,—I beg most respectfully to state that I am a widow of the Modh Chaturvedi Brahim caste of Ahmedabad, and am come here for the purpose of contracting a re-marriage; that I have put up with Mr. Madhowdas Ragunathdas, residing at Portuguese Church-street, Girgaum; that I have completed my age of 16 years, and am afraid that my relations may take improper measures for molesting me or Mr. Madhowdass, and that I have not brought with me any property belonging either to my parents, the relations of my late husband, or any other person and request that you will be pleased to be so good as to see that my caste people or others do not molest me or Mr. Madhowdass, or place any improper obstacles in the way of my re-marriage." The magistrate ordered the document to be filed on the records, and instructed the clerk of the Court to remind him of it if any application was made in connection with the matter therein contained.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s.s. Stella, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, sea-men, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ELECTION OF CORPORATORS BY THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, to receive the report of the scrutineers, giving the result of the election by the Justices of sixteen members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., occupied the chair, and the following Justices were present:—Messrs. Shantaram Vithal, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Sitaram Vishnoo Sak, Kaikhosru Kabrajee, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Dinshaw Mancherjee Punthakey, Dr. Phillip C. D. Souza, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Dorabjee Reporter, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, H. W. Barrow, Vandrawandass Purshotumdass, M. Bhownuggree, Cawasjee Dady Limjee, and J. Cawasjee Jehangeer.

The chairman said: Gentlemen,—We meet here to-day by adjournment to receive the report of the gentlemen who were appointed scrutineers to scrutinize the votes that were offered at the last meeting. I may also inform you that the book has been written up containing the names of the voters and the gentlemen voted for as required by the rules. Before I read the report allow me to inform you that 305 Justices voted on Friday last. Of these two left their lists unsigned, and consequently their voting list could not be taken into account under the rules. The present scrutiny was therefore upon the 303 voting papers left with me at the last meeting. I will now proceed to read to you the scrutineers' report:—

Municipal Office, Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., Chairman, H. M.'s Bench of Justices

SIR,—We, the scrutineers appointed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices on the 26th ultimo, to examine the votes recorded that day on behalf of candidates for appointments, as members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, have the honour to report that the votes recorded were as under:—

1.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, 284 votes.
2.—Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, 267 votes.
3.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, 261 votes.
4.—Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Mursban, 261 votes.
5.—The Hon Rao Saheb V. R. Mandlik, C.S.I., 252 votes.
6.—Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Portman, 251 votes.
7.—Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, 239 votes.
8.—Mr. Jehangir C. Jehangir 235 votes.
9.—Dr. J. Arnott, M. D., 254 votes.
10.—Mr. Cowasjee D. Limjee, 220 votes.
11.—Mr. Kaikusbro N. Kabrajee, 220 votes.
12.—Dr. P. C. DeSouza, 218 votes.
13.—Dr. G. Cotton, 215 votes.
14.—Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, 212 votes.
15.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai, 207 votes.
16.—Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, 197 votes.
17.—Mr. Shantaram Narayan, 196 votes.
18.—Mr. Mun D. Gostling, 187 votes.
19.—Mr. Anundrao N. Wasudeo, 178 votes.
20.—Mr. Hurrichund Sadashewjee, 134 votes.
21.—Mr. Grattan Geary, 15 votes.

The following votes for gentlemen who were not candidates for election were tendered:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., 2 votes.
Mr. C. A. Turner, 1 vote.
Hon. Dadabhai Nowrojee, 1 vote.
Dr. Waters, 1 votes.
Dr. Peterson, 3 votes.

Two voting papers were received which were without signature, consequently they have not been included in this return. We may mention, however, that had all the votes included in these two papers been allowed, they would not have affected the position in which the sixteen successful candidates are placed above.—We are, &c.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
ALEXANDER W. LESTER.
ARDESIR FRAMJEE MOOS.
VANABHOY R. MANJIA.

The chairman declared the five sixteen gentlemen in the above list as duly elected members of the Corporation, and then proceeded to read the following letter, which, he said, had just been put into his hands by one of the Police Constables:—

Bombay, 2nd March 1886.

TO DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I., Chairman of H. M.'s Justices, &c.

SIR,—I believe you will have noticed that a local paper published this morning the names of the Justices of the Peace who, it is alleged, had been elected by the Justices as members of the Corporation at the election held on Friday last. That meeting was adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon for a declaration of the result of the election in due form; and I think you will agree with the opinion that a prior disclosure of the result of the ballot by the scrutineers, or any one of them, was an irregularity which, to say the least of it, might be considered in favour of a suspect in the Bench of Justices of H. M.'s Justices. A similar irregularity, you will remember, occurred at the last election in 1883, when attention was pointedly drawn to the matter, —the initiative in an enquiry as to how the result of the ballot was prematurely disclosed having been taken by yourself, in your capacity of chairman of the Bench of Justices. The scrutineers on this occasion were, with the exception of Mr. Lester, the same as those who had to submit the complaint then made should have led them to exercise greater caution in preventing a premature disclosure of the result of the ballot before to-day. I have reason to believe that you, Sir, do not approve of such premature disclosures; and I write this in the hope that you will agree with those who think that a prevention of such irregularities in the future would be more in connexion with the dignity of the Bench of Justices.—I remain, &c.—DARASHAH DORABJEE REPORTER, Justice of the Peace.

As to the above letter the chairman said that, for his part, he should have preferred that the result was not known anywhere else before the Justices first knew it themselves. It was impossible to say how the list was disclosed beforehand. The best course to be adopted at future triennial elections would be to authorise the chairman to send the result of the voting to the newspapers as soon as the scrutineers had finished their report, so that no irregularity might occur.

Mr. H. W. Barrow said he had listened to Mr. Darashah's letter with pain, and he had on that occasion only to repeat the assurance he had given three years ago, that as a scrutineer, he, at least, had not betrayed his trust by disclosing the result. Mr. Barrow assured the Bench that, for his part, he had neither directly nor indirectly given the information which, however, he thought, must have been supplied by one or other of the scrutineers. The only information he had given was to tell some of the candidates or their friends, who had asked him whether particular individuals had or had not been elected. Dr. DeSouza had asked him the day previous as to whether he was elected, and he (Mr. Barrow) had told him that he was. In the same way another gentleman had inquired about Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and he had told him that unfortunately he was not among the successful candidates. Mr Barrow said that he exceedingly regretted that Mr Darashah should have permitted the retaining the remark about the scrutineers not-withstanding the assurance he had given him. He considered the remark about the scrutineers childish and absurd. The letter stated that the complaint made on the former occasion should have led the scrutineers to exercise greater caution in preventing a premature disclosure of the result of the ballot. The only way, the speaker observed, in which this could be done was by keeping the four scrutineers together night and day, each one watching the movements of the others. (A laugh.)

Mr. Darashah said he had never intended to say that the scrutineers, as individuals, were to blame. From the fact, however, that a similar disclosure was made at the election in 1883, when the chairman had called upon each scrutineer for a separate explanation, and when a discussion was raised at the meeting as to the irregularity, the scrutineers who, with one exception, were the same on both occasions, should have considered it their duty to exercise greater caution. That was the least that could be said in the matter,—and he would say no more.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai said there could be no secret about the results of these elections. The result formed part of the record of their proceedings, and immediately the scrutiny was over every Justice had a right to know its result.

The chairman said that as he had already told them what ought to be done at future triennial elections, he did not think any further discussion was necessary.

Mr. Kabrajee moved a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, who had done their work satisfactorily.

Dr. De Souza secon ded the motion.

The chairman said he had himself been an eye-witness to the labour which the scrutineers had to undergo, and could say that they had done their work in a very careful and correct manner. Some of the voting papers were signed most illegibly. He had no doubt Lord Palmerston would have come down upon the writers of such illegible scrawl. It was a very difficult task to decipher such handwriting. For one signature in particular they had to call in the aid of experts, and the writer could eventually be identified only by a happy accident.

The motion was then unanimously carried.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the able chairman of the Justices for his conduct in the chair. He said he need hardly say that whenever Mr. Dosabhoy was called upon to occupy the chair, he performed his duty so judiciously and with such tact and judgment, that he gave the greatest satisfaction to all. (Applause.)

The motion having been seconded by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, was cordially carried.

The chairman said: Gentlemen,—I thank you for the vote which you have just passed, and further I beg to be allowed to take this opportunity for thanking you also most sincerely for your kindness in re-electing me as a member of the Municipal Corporation, and that, too, at the head of the poll for the fourth time. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·845
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	63·5
Relative humidity of Air	66
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloud = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·4
General Direction of Winds	NW., NNE., NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	338

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

MATHURADAS LOWJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* GOKALDAS MADHAVJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the plaintiffs, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendant, Pestonjee Kavasjee, to show cause why he should not be restrained by an order of the Court from acting as a trustee of the indenture of the 23rd November, 1883. The application was based on an affidavit made by Cursondas Nathubhoy, one of the plaintiffs, who stated that in 1874, the abovenamed company borrowed a sum of Rs. 14,09,000 by the issue of 2,800 debentures of Rs. 500 each, payable to bearer on the 30th June, 1886, and bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, payable every half-year, for which interest coupons were attached to the debentures. For the purpose of securing the loan, the company, on the 23rd November, 1883, by an indenture, of which Kessowjee Jadowjee, Gokuldas Madhavjee, and Dorabjee Framjee Panday were the trustees, granted by way of mortgage the lands and properties of the company to the trustees. It was provided by the indenture that, in case of one of the trustees dying or resigning, the other trustees should appoint a new trustee; and that in default of such appointment, a meeting of the debenture-holders should be called for the purpose of appointing a new trustee. It was provided that seven days' notice should be given of such meeting, etc. Kessowjee Jadowjee, who held debentures of the value of Rs. 7,00,000, died at Bombay on the 9th ult., having by his will appointed the plaintiffs, Cursondas Nathubhoy, Dwarkadas Damodhur, and Muljee Purshotum his executors. The surviving trustees disagreed as to the appointment of a new trustee, and called a meeting of the debenture-holders, at the office of Messrs. Winter and Burder, on the 27th ult., to nominate a new trustee. The plaintiffs and others, to whom debentures belonging to the late Kessowjee Jadowjee had been given or sold, attended the meeting; but none of them except the executors were admitted. At the meeting it was ruled by the defendant Gokaldas Madhavjee, who was the chairman, that the executors had a joint right to give only one vote. It was proposed by the plaintiffs that holders of debentures who claimed admission should be permitted to attend the meeting. The chairman, however, ruled the proposition to be irrelevant, whereupon the plaintiffs withdrew from the meeting. The defendant, Pestonjee Kavasjee, was then or afterwards elected the surviving trustee in place of Kessowjee Jadowjee. The plaintiffs contended that, by reason of the exclusion o some of the debenture-holders, the same meeting was not a valid meeting; and that the appointment of the sole trustee was not a valid appointment. The debenture-holders who were excluded, did then and there form themselves into another meeting and elected the plaintiff, Cursondas Nathubhoy, a trustee in place of Kessowjee Jadowjee.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CLAIM FOR MUCCADUMAGE, &c.

CANJEE NATHA *vs.* L. DREYFUS.

THE plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 18,877-8-3, being the balance of moneys due by defendant for muccadumage and interest, for Rs. 87,500 as damages for his wrongful dismissal as muccadum of the defendant, for return of the title deed of his house in the Fort, and for the costs of the suit. Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Lore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

On the 29th September, 1883, the plaintiff was employed by the defendant as his muccadum, and agreed to pay a premium of Rs. 20,000 as a consideration for being so employed; and it was arranged that the amount should be paid by the defendant deducting 5 per cent. from the plaintiff's muccadumage bills. A draft agreement was prepared, when the defendant said it would not look well if it appeared in the agreement that they had required the plaintiff to pay Rs. 20,000; and after much discussion, the amount was inserted as a debt due by the plaintiff to the defendant for losses sustained in working the mills through the plaintiff's default. Plaintiff thereafter acted as muccadum till 31st March, 1884, when he was dismissed on the alleged ground that the plaintiff had been doing the business of muccadum for another firm. He was then paid Rs. 4,000 which would have earned during the remainder of a term of four years as stipulated in the agreement, and he estimated his damages at Rs. 87,500. On the 31st March, 1884, Rs. 18,377-8-3 were due to plaintiff in respect of the deductions of 5 per cent. made by the defendant from the plaintiff's bill for muccadumage.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint, saying that up to September, 1883, he did business in Bombay through the firm of Messrs. E. Spinner and Company (to which firm the plaintiff was muccadum), as his commission agents. The plaintiff had during that period done his work in so unsatisfactory a manner that, through his default, the defendant's business was brought to a standstill. The plaintiff eventually agreed to pay Rs. 20,000 as compensation; and the amount was inserted in the new agreement. After the plaintiff had acted some time as muccadum, it was found that he was not giving his whole time to the defendant's business, and words were inserted in the agreement to that effect. The defendant, it was discovered that the plaintiff, in breach of the agreement, had been doing muccadum's business for Messrs. E. Spinner and Company. The plaintiff had not discharged his liabilities to the defendant under the agreement.

The evidence in the case was proceeded with.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sarat, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 12th Feb.

	FROM LONDON.
Mr Pennington	Mr Balsarni
	FROM PORTSMOUTH.
Mrs L. P Pigh	Capt Burton
Mr G R Hawkins	Lieut and Mrs Daniells
Mrs G H Evans	Capt and Mrs Daniells
Mrs Edwards and 2 infants	Lieut J F N Birch
Lt-Col H J F Shea	Mad Hear Percy
Mr T C Unown	Lieut W Kayes
Mr Gard	Lieut Hopkins
Mr K Archibilde	Lieut Rose H Williams
Lt-Col W H Dadles	Capt A B Hume
Capt and Mrs Smith	Lieut W M Watson
Lieut Randle	Surgn and Mrs Faunce
Capt F C Farmer	Surgn Elderton
Lieut Duffus	Surgn Dixon
Capt Smith	Surgn-Maj E Murray, wife and 2 children
Capt Anglin	
Lieut Dahan	
	FROM BRINDISI.
M A E C Teetter	Mr Massey
Mr Arbutnot	Mr Hogarth
Mr Sharpe	Dr Hasard
Mr Hooper	
	FROM VENICE.
Mr E O'Brien	Surgn-Maj Barry
	FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr Casey.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH FEB., INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Osborne on Wednesday at which the newly-appointed members of the Household were sworn.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Tuesday in St. James's Palace.

The House of Lords held a formal sitting on Monday, when the new Lord Chancellor took the oaths and his seat as Lord Herschell.

The House of Commons sat for a short time on Saturday, the only business being the moving for new writs in the cases of a number of members who have accepted office in the new Administration.

The new Cabinet is now completed, and consists of 14 members. The Earl of Aberdeen is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but without a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., is appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

The Marquis of Lothian and Colonel North (formerly M. P. for Oxfordshire) are to be created Privy Councillors.

The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Colonel Stanley, M. P., and Sir E. Malet, Ambassador at Berlin.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. George has been conferred upon Sir R. Morier, Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Captain Morley, Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, has been created K. C. B.

Mr. Gladstone and other members of the new Government have been re-elected without opposition. Mr. John Morley at Newcastle and the Attorney-General (Mr. C. Russell) at Hackney are opposed by Conservatives.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle on Monday, said Mr. Gladstone sought to settle the Irish question with due consideration for the wishes of Irish people and the integrity of the Empire.

Very serious rioting occurred on Monday in the West end of London. A meeting of the unemployed was held in Trafalgar-square, and the Social Democratic Federation, headed by Mr. Hyndman and a man named Burns, also assembled. The latter body, after listening to some very violent speeches, marched up Pall-mall, smashing windows and robbing shops. After a brief interval in Hyde-park, the mob proceeded through Mayfair, destroying windows and carrying off property from shops, and finally dispersed on reaching the east end of Oxford-street. The police were not in sufficient force to offer any effectual resistance to the rioters.

Another demonstration was attempted on Tuesday in Trafalgar-square, but as the mob proceeded up Pall-mall they were stopped by a body of police, who drove them back, and finally dispersed them.

The alarm caused by these riots continued throughout London on Wednesday, but there was no actual disorder, although a large assemblage in South London had to be dispersed by the police. Yesterday London had resumed its normal aspect and the alarm had disappeared.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a public subscription for the relief of distress among the unemployed workpeople of the metropolis. A sum of £3,300 has already been contributed, and the amount will doubtless be speedily much increased. The funds taken at St. Martin's, Westminster, last a meeting on Wednesday, and reached to £1

on the Home Secretary to inquire into the causes of the inaction on the part of the police on the occasion of the rioting on Monday.

At a meeting in Sheffield on Wednesday, at which Lord C. Hamilton, M.P., and Colonel Saunderson, M.P., were speakers, a resolution in support of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland was passed.

An association was formed in London on Wednesday to promote public opinion in England and Scotland in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. Lord Ashburnham presided, and among the speakers were Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., Mr. W. S. Blunt, and the Bishop of Nottingham.

Mr. O'Brien, Nationalist, has been elected in Monaghan county by a majority of nearly 1,500 over Mr. Hall the Conservative candidate.

The smack Columbine, which was derelict off Lerwick, owing to the master being drowned and the other two men missing the vessel on their return from an effort to rescue him, has been picked up of the Norway coast. A sick woman on board was found safe, after a week's buffeting amid stormy seas.

The three men who were engaged in the Netherby-Hall burglary, and who were convicted of the murder of a police-constable, were hanged in Carlisle gaol on Monday.

James Baines, a fish hawker, who has been convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on Tuesday in Lancaster Gaol.

Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q. C., Recorder of Liverpool, died on Saturday.

Mr. H. Bradshaw, University Librarian at Cambridge University, was found dead in his chair yesterday morning.

A man, at present unknown, committed suicide on Friday by throwing himself from the suspension-bridge at Clifton near Bristol.

Serious dissension appeared at Galway, Mr. Parnell's nominee for the vacant seat, Capt. O'Shea, being opposed by Mr. Lynch, a local Home Ruler. Mr. Healy, M. P., and Mr. Biggar, M. P., strongly opposed Capt. O'Shea, and the personal intervention of Mr. Parnell was required to arrange the difficulty to Mr. Lynch being induced to withdraw.

OBITUARY.—General W. N. Custance, C.B.; J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool; Major-General B. J. C. Price, Mad. Res. Cav.; B. Madden, late Col. Sec. of Western Australia; Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley; Lady Margaret Dundas; the Countess of Rothes.

It is now hoped and believed that the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria is definitively settled, although the Russian Government is believed to prefer a permanent arrangement, which it is not improbable the Porte may be urged to accept.

The favourable reception of the Prince of Montenegro at St. Petersburg has produced an angry feeling at Belgrade, where the Prince is suspected of intriguing to obtain recognition of his claims to the Throne of Servia.

The peace negotiations at Bucharest have been suspended in consequence of the rejection by the Servian Commissioner of the Bulgarian claims for a war indemnity and the non-arrival of the Turkish representative's full powers.

The war feeling in Greece shows no sign or abatement, and it is believed that M. Delyannis will be compelled to resign. It is reported at Athens that the Greek reserves of men of 22 years of age will shortly be called out.

A Bill, which is likely to provoke strong opposition from the Slavs, has been introduced into the Austrian Parliament for making compulsory the use of the German language as the State language throughout the Austrian dominions.

The French Chamber on Saturday discussed M. Rocheforts Amnesty Bill, which was opposed by the Government, and was rejected by 335 votes to 111.

The French Senate on Monday, after much debate, approved by 164 votes to 105 a clause in the Education Bill rendering compulsory the appointment of lay teachers in schools to the exclusion of clericals.

The municipal elections in Paris have resulted in the return of many Socialist candidates, and the active agitation of that party is creating some alarm.

M. Rochefort has resigned his seat as a Deputy in the French Chamber.

M. Askakoff, the well-known Russian journalist, is dead.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived at Rangoon on Saturday, and were received with great honours. The Viceroy proceeded on Monday to Prome and thence to Mandalay.

The city and neighbourhood of Mandalay are now quiet, and the dacoit bands in other districts are being actively pursued.

The United States has passed a Bill admitting Dacotah as a State, making the total number 39 States of the Union.

The Chinese riots at Settle, in Washington territory, have been quelled by the military, but many Chinese labourers have left the place. A conflict occurred between the mob and the guard protecting a number of Chinese, and one man was killed and others wounded.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Butt, without a jury, commenced the hearing of the petition of Donald Crawford against Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles Dilke, Bart. The petition was that of Mr. Donald Crawford, M.P., for the dissolution of his marriage by reason of the alleged adultery of his wife, Mrs. Virginia Mary Crawford, with the co-respondent, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart., M. P. Answers were filed denying the charge.

Mr F. A Inderwick, Q.C. and Mr R. S. Wright appeared for the petitioner; Mr Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., and Mr Bayley for the co-respondent; and the Attorney General (Mr Charles Russel, Q.C., M.P.), Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P. and Mr R. Searle for the co-respondent.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., in opening the case, said that the petitioner was a member for the county of Lanark, and during the last Liberal Administration occupied the post of Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland. The respondent was the daughter of Mr. Justice Smith, a gentleman of fortune in the north of England, who was for some years member for Teignmouth. The parties were married on the 27th of July, 1881, in London. The lady at the time was under age while the petitioner was of full age. They lived together until the separation, which took place in July of last year. Some time ag Mr. Crawford received an anonymous letter bearing the following words:—"Beware of the member for Chelsea and Sir Charles Dilke, the member for that borough. He was very friendly with the petitioner, and considered that the letter came from an enemy. The letter was put into the fire. He, however, put questions to his wife about the matter. She treated it with carelessness, but put some questions to the petitioner as to matters connected with divorce, and asked him whether he would forgive her, as other men had done. He put her questions off. In 1884 the petitioner took a house in Youngstreet, and in that year Mrs. Crawford made the acquaintance of Captain Forster at a lady's house, and there was a flirtation. In 1884 the petitioner learned that the respondent was in correspondence with Captain Forster. He spoke to her about it and she said there was nothing in the matter. She admitted, however, that she had received what she called "a foolish letter." She spoke to her sister, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and this lady acted a sister's part, and a reconciliation took place. In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Crawford lived at 2, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, and they lived there until they separated. In March, 1885, Mr. Crawford received another letter in the following terms:—

"The first person who ruined your wife is Sir Charles. Dilke She has passed nights at his house, and is known to all his servants. He showed the letter to Mrs. Crawford, and she said that she thought it had been written by her mother. She (Mrs. Crawford) said she "Could not write to Charley about it," and Mr. Crawford said, "Certainly not." He then tore up the letter. After that he met Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons, and thought his conduct strange, but the matter passed over. On the 10th of June Mr. Crawford received another anonymous letter. The two first letters were burned, but this third was not. It was as follows: "Your wife has been seen at the Hotel Metropol on Monday with Captain Forster. Are you a fool?" Mr. Crawford spoke to his wife about the matter, and she said that she had not been that way; but Mr. Crawford had reason to believe that she knew something about the matter. Some inquiries were made, to see whether there was any truth in the statement. Afterwards he received another anonymous letter in a disguised hand, as follows: "Fool, looking for the cuckoo when he is flown, having defiled your nest. You have been fully deceived, not having touched the real traitor." He afterwards saw his wife, and she admitted that she had been unfaithful with Sir Charles Dilke. Then she went on to make a long statement. It was, in effect, that shortly after the marriage Sir Charles Dilke began to pay attention to her, and that on two occasions she had committed adultery with him in Tottenham-court-road. She also stated that Sir Charles Dilke took a great fancy to her by reason of her resemblance to her mother. She at the time denied the adultery with Captain Forster. Subsequently there were interviews, and she confessed her willingness to make a written statement of her guilt. He saw her for the last time then, with the exception of one occasion last month, when she called on him at Edinburgh. He declined to have any private interview with her, and there the matter ended. Mr. Crawford consulted Mr. Stewart, who wrote to the respondent asking her for an interview. She wrotean answer, stating that she would be there, but afterwards sent a telegram stating that she intended to consult her father. She never made any statement for the benefit of her husband. The case, therefore, stood on her other statements. As to the corroboration, Mrs. Rogerson was an important witness. An order was made, to examine her on commission; but when they went to her for this purpose she was too ill to be examined. At the present time she was too ill to would be called, and medical evidence would be given to that effect. He was in a position to show that Mrs. Crawford had frequently been to Sir Charles Dilke's house at Sloane-street; and it was also true that Sir Charles Dilke had been to Mr. Crawford's house and had been with Mrs. Crawford alone; but he had to say that Mr. Crawford was altogether ignorant that Sir Charles Dilke had visited his wife under such circumstances. He should be able to show by a reference to Mrs. Crawford's diary that she was absent from her home on the 13th and 14th of February. Mr. Crawford returned to London on the 15th; but before he arrived on the morning of the 15th Mrs. Crawford returned home, changed her dress, and met her husband on his arrival about half-past nine in the morning, and it was not known where she had been on the nights of the 13th or 14th. As regards Sir Charles Dilke he was bound to say that there was no direct evidence; but Mr. Crawford could not say that there was none, and under the Act he was bound to make him a co-respondent unless he (Sir Charles Dilke) was a foreigner and out of the jurisdiction of the Act.

Mr. Donald Crawford, M. P., examined by Mr. Wright, said: I am the petitioner in this case. I was married to the respondent in 1881. Sir Charles Dilke made us presents on our wedding. The respondent is somewhat younger than I am. In the autumn of 1884 I lived in Young-street, after that in George-street, Bryanston-square. On arrival in town I used to go occasionally to the home Office. There I received an anonymous letter. On one occasion my wife asked me if I were divorced from her would she be able to keep her own money. I told her that I would not touch it. I noticed that she was less affectionate towards me. Her manner was cold and reser

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

THE London Money market shows an upward tendency, the quoted rates of discount through Reuter giving an advance of ¼ per cent. In the usual list of Stock Exchange quotations there was no alteration yesterday, but in Exchange Bank shares there was a decline of 10s. in Chartered Mercantile, and an advance of like extent in Hongkong and Shanghai.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday there was no special movement to notice.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales of 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but in Americans to arrive a general decline of 1-32d. to 3 64d. per lb. was quoted. In New York, on the contrary, an advance of 1-16 cent. in ready and 20 points in futures was established, no doubt owing to the falling off in the receipts. The figures to date compare with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two days' Receipts	8,000	11,000	11,000
Three days do.	21,000	19,000	23,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,572,000	4,386,000	4,326,000

The improvement in futures in New York has imparted increased steadiness to the market here to-day, and we should call the market R. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher all round. Being, so to say, anticipative, the rise has stopped buyers for export, but sellers nevertheless are quite firm, and are quite prepared after the prolonged period of depression to hold for a recovery. Closing rates are :—

		Good.	F. Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	Rs.	149	155	165
Comras, ready. Staple ..	,,	162		
Comras	,,	157 over		
Broach, ditto	,,	199		193-5
Ditto delivery April ..	,,	85		
Dholera May	,,	168	173	183
Ditto. April	,,	169	174	

WHEAT is quite unaltered on the spot, but forward delivery is the turn easier, and shippers continue to hold off for a further decline.

SEEDS are without alteration all round, and at previous quotations there are more sellers than buyers.

FREIGHTS continue quiet. The actual extent of current business done to-day has been insignificant, and the only charter reported is a steamer for Trieste and Venice, March loading, at 30s payable here. We give rates as follows :—

	Ready	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	,, ,,	16-3	15
London	,, ,,	20-0	15
Opens Quarter	,, ,,	18-9 to 20-0	
Havre	,, ,,	20-0	
Dunkirk	,, ,,	18-9 to 0 0	
Antwerp	,, ,,	18 9 to 20-0	
Marseilles	,, ,,	18-9 to 20-0	
Trieste, Venice	,, ,,	27-6	at 2s.

EXCHANGE to-day may be called steady. Not that there has been a large amount of business doing, but with a tendency to dearer money both here and at home, the Banks show a disposition to draw more fairly, and the amount of private paper offering is also on the increase. Quotations for ready bills are :—

ank Bills on demand	Is. 6d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	Is 0 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight..	Is. 6 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	Is. 6 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	1 79½	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper has again been the turn weaker. Fours for cash have receded to Rs. 97⅝, which is also the quotation forward. Fours-and-a-half are still at Rs. 101, but nominal.

SHARES :—Spinning mills are the turn easier to-day, and we reduce our quotations by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. The movement is partly due to a reaction after the previous continuous rise and in part to the firmer tone in Cotton, which has without doubt a great deal to do with the position of the industry. Mofussil Press shares have advanced to Rs. 417½. Ice Company have advanced to Rs. 125 and Rs. 122 for A and B. issue, respectively.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 12th ultimo has the following on the position and prospects of the Cotton market :—

The market is very tame at the close, more from long continued disappointment than from the increased development of already existing sources of depression, or the appearance of any new cause for apprehension. There is strength in the situation but the market is downhearted and sceptical. The unsettled state of home politics has much to do with the prevailing commercial misery ; but as the present Government will in all probability speedily settle the Irish question, we may ere long look for revived confidence and animation in the great business and steps of the world. Meanwhile the

Regarding the Manchester market for Cotton Goods and Yarns, the *Guardian* reports as follows :—

The market has again been dull and the sales light in all departments. In the merchants are doing very little, partly because they have no telegrams from Calcutta yesterday being a holiday there—and partly because they have already supplied their wants very freely. Few orders have come forward from Bombay and Madras which it has not been difficult to place at Tuesday's rates where suitable delivery could be obtained. There are some inquiries in the market for Salrungs and heavy goods as well as for Yarns for China, but these are to a large extent impracticable, owing to the insufficiency of the offer. Yarns for home consumption remain exceedingly dull, and prices are barely steady.

The failure of an old-established and much-respected house in the South American trade was to-day known on 'Change. The liabilities are estimated at £130,000, the greater part of which falls in London.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Div. declrd.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	20,000		Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	12,000	Rs.	all	2½ p.c.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 do	821½
Bank of Madras		500	all	5 do	587½
		500	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	1	6 do	131
Agra Bank		100			
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,000		all	17½ do.	266
National Bank of India	37,33	$125			110
		250		5 pct	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1 00	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	..	447½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 315	100	100	..	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	3.5
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,0	1,0	..	775
Belsary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	481
Brownuggur Mills	9,0	100	1.0	..	9
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	60)	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	..	1020
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	20	2	..	16
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs. 3	780
Globe Land & Mill Co.	4,00	70	70	Rs. 17½	705
Connaught Mills	84	500	50	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,30	1,00	1	..	735
City of Bombay Shares	593	1,00	1,00	..	995
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,00	2,0	2,0	..	100
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,0	1,	..	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	5	5	Rs. 25	725xd
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,25	1,0	1,0	..	710
Gokal Baba S. Co.	7,00	5	5	..	39½
Gordon Mills	1,05	1,00	1,00	..	123
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,0	1,0	..	925
Hingunghat Mill Co.	70	50	50	..	60
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,0	Rs. 25	1,025xd
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	4,00	1,0	50	30	48½
Indian Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,30	1,00	1, 0	Rs. 30	1,175
James Greaves Mills.	10	500	50	,,14 5-7	500
Jaffer Ali Spn. Co. ..	1,34	5	5	..	40
Jawraj Bhailoo	1,30	1,0	1,0	..	1,128
Khandeish	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 3	90
Khatao Mackanjees ..	1,00	1,0	1,0	Rs. 2	910
Leopold S. Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	1,	Rs. 5	163xd
Madras United	500	1,0	1,0	160	3,0 0
Manekchowk	650	1,0	1,0	..	695
Manockjee Petit's ..	1,050	1,0	1,0	..	1,210
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	2,	2,	..	2 2½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1	1,0	Rs. 50	1,49
National Spinning ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	585
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern ..	1,50	1	1,0	..	990
Oriental	5,72	62	62	..	690
Parel S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,50	40	40	..	32½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	25	..	205
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,25	50	50	..	110
Queen Spinning	900	1,0	1,0	..	960
Ripon	641	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	911
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,50	1,0	1,00	..	1,1 0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	1,030
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,00	..	810
Southern India	1,00	50	5	Rs. 12½	445
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,22	25	25	..	55
Victoria Mills.....	60	1,00	1,0	..	600
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1,000	1,00	..	825
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	70	1,000	1,000	..	8.5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£147

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 c.	200 / 150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rts. 18	142
apty Co., Ld.	2,62	200	165	Rts. 2	188
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,00	00	100	10 2 3p.c	
Do. New issue.	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	75
Bombay Land Building Co., Ld. &		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Four Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p.c.	710
Bombay Saw Mills ..	60	1,000	1,000	..	3 0
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25	100	100	Rts. 6	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2 50	1,500	225	3,250xd
Do. (2nd issue)..	2,000	62	375	45	800xd
Do. (3rd issue) ..		62	375	..	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	6	1,000	1,000	2	915
Bombay Municipal Bonds		..	..	6 p.c.	104
Cash Bazar	1,50	100	100	..	34
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee & suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	..	5	..	18½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	60	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	50)	200	36 p. a	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20)	17)	Rs. 28)	332
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,00	10	80		85
Mechanics Land & Co	4,00	50	25	3½	41
Napier Hotel Co. ...	30)	100	100	9 p.c.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50)	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,00	200	5	5 & 7	71 to 72
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	2)		2
Parsee and Co., Ld. ..	4,00	10	100	8 p. a	91
Port Tanning Co. ...	6,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 10	31½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	8,00	1,00	Rs. 10	62
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs 15	78
Soundy & Co., Ld. ...	1,00	50	10	Rs. 3	8
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,20	25	2	Rs 1	1½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,00	50	50	Rs. 110	1 150
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,80	10	10	Rs. 1	1 0
Western India Flour Mills	90	1 5	100	12 p.c	123
M. M. Mody & Co....	2,000	200	200	0	200

BANK OF BENGAL.

HE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd February as compared with that for the 16th February :—

LIABILITIES.	February 16. Rs.	A.	P.	February 23. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	11,56,761	15	0	11,56,761	15	0
Treasury Balances ..	2,22,21,711	11	7	1,91,31,887	3	2
Bank Deposits	3,10,71,105	12	10	3,23,71,171	6	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,17,145	4	6	4,19,192	9	2
Balances with other Banks	13,14,210	8	0	13,12,538	4	9
Rs...	8,22,11,397	6	11	7,73,00,134	11	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	60,34,613	8	0	45,15,162	8	0
Other authorized Investments	55,15,210	0	0	55,71,185	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities..	91,10,148	10	5	91,72,329	0	8
Discounts do.	98,5,247	4	9	75,8,142	6	10
Bills discounted	1,93,91,153	10	10	2,10,30,513	2	5
Balances with other Banks	7,14,780	10	3	6,39,943	2	10
Bullion	1,03	2	3	651	11	0
Dead Stock	11,31,951	15	10	11,33,197	4	2
Stamps	9,956	0	6	10,434	5	0
Sundries	8,67,144	3	4	8,51,284	9	0
Cash at Head Office ..	1,10,64,171	6	6	93,35,630	3	6
Do. at Branches	14,31,027	12	3	1,73,28,321	8	9
Rs...	8,22,11,397	6	11	7,73,00,134	11	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (18th Feb) with a general cargo and 135 deck passengers.

THE steam ship Brownuggur, 103 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Brownuggur, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Adria, 781 tons, Captain R J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and 220 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steam-ship Restitution, 2171 tons, Captain R Abbott arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (27th Jan) with a cargo of 2588 tons coal ; she is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Peveril 1719 tons Captain A Barge-s arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (2nd Feb) with a cargo of 3085 tons coal ; she is consigned to Messrs Kilnck Nixon and Co.

THE Clan line steam-ship Clan Gordon, 1,351 tons, Captain R Mitchell arrived in harbour on the 1st inst from Natal (7th Feb), with the following passengers :—Mr Craig r, Mr Weston, Mr W Weston Mr & S Dalzell, Mr J Cullen and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah 675 tons, Captain J R Mitchell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee (27th Feb) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Goodfellow Mrs Martinez, Mr Pallonjee Bazonjee 1 Sergeant, 2 clerks and 2 Hospital Assistants Inspector Attached, wife, 5 children and servant and 317 lask passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
1	Clan Gordon ( ) ..	Harrison	Natal, Feb. 7.
2	Surat (s)	Murray	London, Feb. 2
	Brownuggur (s)..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar 1.
	Burmah (s)	M'Donald	Karrachee, Feb 27.
	Test tulim (s) ...	Abbott	Shields, Jan 27.
	Severn (s)	Burgess	Cardiff, do.
	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Feb. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Assyria (s)	Rice	Persian Gulf.
	Telegraph	Nacoda	Tuticorin, &c.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Zambiquo, &c.

The steam-ship Adria, Raffin obtained her port-clearance for Jedda yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Brownuggur, for Brownuggur.
" Augusta, for Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 2.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes—3 cases German silver wire, C Macdonald and Co ; 12 packages paint of sorts to, N V Carranza.
Kurrachee—2 cases confections y, at Shamsoodeen and Co ; 1 case writing paper, Abdul Hussein Hoosenjee Mamoojee and 2 cases machinery, Sassi Adam and Co.
Brindisi—2 cases hardy Pailips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Monroe—30 cases school slates, Ebr mjee Abdul Hussein ; 11 cases furniture, H Cowasjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo—103 cases grand, P Broges.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Knight, Lt, 4th Bl Cav, on leave, from Morar.

MARCH 1.

Hill, Maj-Gel, Bl Army, on furlough, from Assam.

MARCH 2.

Werg, Capt, By Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda-Barry, Surg, By at Sat, on duty, from England.
Gillespie, Brev., Q-Mr-Gr's on duty, from Poon.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Vyvyan, Maj, 7th Bl N I, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 1.

Meadows, Dy-Surg-Gl, B, M S, on duty, to Mhow.

MARCH 2.

Ditmas, Capt, Bl 1st B G, on furlough, to England.
Montanaro, Capt, 16th Bl Inf, on duty, to Fort William.
Sim, Lt-Col, R A, on duty, to Fatteghur.
Gubbins, Capt, Bl 3rd Cavy, on furlough, from Bolaram.
Sim, Lt-Col, 1 R Art, on duty, from England.
Farmer, Maj, Bl 2nd Punj Inf, on furlough, from Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

The usual monthly meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head-quarters at 5 30 p.m. on Monday next.

It is requested that all who wish to appear before the Board of Examination for certificates, at the approaching inspection will send in their names to Head-quarters as early as possible.

By order,
H. HODGKIN-Sub. Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K.P., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, weak, spleen, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, headache, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, nausea, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., &c. Being so mild and good in their action as many are apt to in their curative effects. Prepared at WAKEFIELD, London, England. In boxes ONLY, 13 Pills. Take no pills in green packets with WHITE LABEL on the Government Stamp. Insist on having no one else.
. AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemburg, Germany,
Established 1809,
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS,
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY KIND OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 861
Boudoir or Cabinet Piano (about 7 octaves) ..	,, 1,040

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of monthly payments for a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir or Cabinet Piano ..	,, 70-0 ,, ,,

Per Inland Cart ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.
THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.
A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the "AT HOME" at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, THIS EVENING, are requested to direct their coachmen to drive in at the lower Gate, past the flag, as the carriages will be stacked. On leaving carriages will go out by the Lower Gate. Gentlemen are also requested to have a groom at hand, when about to leave to facilitate the speedy calling up of carriages.
W. H. WILSON, Lt.-Col.,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's office, Bombay, 3rd March 1886

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 13, Marine-street.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886.

THE public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, which it was proposed to convene for Monday next for the purpose of considering the projected appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India, will be postponed, probably, until the 15th instant. The postponement, which has been necessitated by a prior engagement of the Town Hall, will not injure the prospects of the meeting. The requisition to the Sheriff for the convening of the meeting has already been very numerously signed, and there is every reason to count upon an influential and representative gathering, in which all sections of the community will have their due place. The resolutions that will be moved will be broad enough in their scope to ensure the concurrence of all who are interested in the prosperity and the good government of India. Attention will, we understand, be directed, first of all, to the necessity of applying the forthcoming inquiry, not only to the working of the Act of 1858, but to the administration of India in general. The advantages of a Royal Commission over a Parliamentary Committee as a means of securing a thorough investigation of the condition and the needs of India, will be strongly put forward, and one of the resolutions will ask that the non-official element should be adequately represented in the inquiry. And, consequential upon these resolutions, a petition to Parliament will be drawn up, urging that the inquiry shall be conducted upon the lines therein indicated. Such we believe to be the general plan of operations which the promoters of the meeting are disposed to carry out, and it seems to us to be one which, in its main outlines, ought to commend itself to all who wish to see that the promised inquiry shall lead to large and useful results. It need scarcely be pointed out that, in asking for a Royal Commission in lieu of a Parliamentary Committee, whether of one House or of both, the meeting will not be laying stress upon a distinction merely in name. A very definite practical importance attaches to the question whether the inquiry shall be conducted by a Committee or by a Royal Commission, and we shall do well to keep this distinction very clearly in view. So, too, with the request that not the Act of 1858 alone, but the whole administration of British India be brought under inquiry. A good deal has happened in India and at home since the Queen took over the inheritance of John Company—a good deal which the framers of the Act of 1858 can only inadequately have contemplated. Changes of many kinds not thought of then changes financial, economic, and political—have come over the scene, and it is upon a "New India," in many respects, that the inquirers, whether Royal Commissioners or Parliamentary Committeemen, will be invited to look. It is, in fact, in the conditions which have come into existence long subsequently to the passing of that Act, and to a great extent independently of it, that some of the chief subjects of investigation are to be sought. Hence the necessity of removing the limitations which in the first instance appear to have been imposed upon the plan of procedure.

It is not difficult to assign good reasons for the strong preference that has already been shown for a Royal Commission over any other agency of investigation. Very little, perhaps, need be made of the greater dignity which is assumed to attach to an inquiry entered upon by a group of "trusty and well-beloved subjects" of Her Majesty, acting under the authority of the sign manual. But very much indeed should be made of the greater guarantees for thoroughness and competence which Royal Commissioners would carry with them. The limitations of a Select Committee would inevitably exclude men of wisdom and experience eminently fitted for advising the Crown upon the subjects under inquiry. "Old Parliamentary hands" might be there in abundance, but these are not the kind of people in whom the public or Parliament itself would have flattering confidence. Besides, every one knows the conditions under which too much of the work of Parliamentary Committees is done. Few of the members who are told off for it regard it otherwise than as an irksome accident of their position, or at the most, as a function quite secondary in its claims upon their attention to attendance in the House. Much of the work of a Parliamentary Committee is work wedged in in the intervals of a busy day, and competing with the more attractive claims of the House at night. It can be carried on only while Parliament is sitting ; it ceases with the life of the particular Parliament in which it is begun. Thus an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee, begun in the ensuing summer—and it is doubtful if it could begin earlier—would be suspended when the House rose for the killing of grouse next August ; it would be suddenly ended in the not at all improbable event of the present Parliament being dissolved before the year is out. Thus the Committee of Inquiry into the financial administration of India for which Mr. Gladstone's Government moved at the prompting of Mr. Fawcett in 1871, sat during the Sessions of 1871, 1872, and 1873. The thread of its labours was broken with the dissolution of the Parliament in the beginning of 1874, and a new committee had to take up the work in the new Parliament. This, obviously, was not the most convenient method of conducting so large an inquisition as one into the subject of Indian finance ; it would be much less appropriate to an inquisition into the much larger subject of the administration of India generally.

It would, indeed, be difficult to exhaust the catalogue of inconveniences attaching to an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Fawcett in 1874 was so far impressed by his experience of them during three sessions that, despite the laboured and elaborate investigations of the committee appointed three years before, he found it necessary to ask Parliament to send a Commission of Inquiry to India, in order to obtain evidence on the spot. That the request should have been preferred immediately after four years' trial had been given to the alternative method is highly suggestive. No one, we believe, was more conscious than Mr. Fawcett of the disappointing results of an inquiry in a Westminster Committee room into the affairs of the Indian Empire. He had seen that it was often by accident, often by great effort, that essential points in the subject-matter of enquiry were brought to light. Cut and dried forms of questions, the work for the most part of experts highly conservative in their ways of looking at things, gave a wide vexatiousness to the proceedings which independent witnesses, who had a story of their own to tell, very properly resented, and which certainly had much to do with the barrenness of the inquiry in everything but paper and print. The truth is—and Bombay will render signal service to the Empire in giving prominence to it—that the condition of India must be enquired into, not at Westminster, but in India. A Committee at Westminster would doubtless be abundantly supplied with the evidence of experts, given on lines which would be carefully laid down beforehand, and which would scarcely evince comprehensiveness. But at the most it would be inadequately supplied with the evidence of the growing class of men who, possibly with strong views, and even prejudices of their own, would at least lay before the enquiring body truths and aspects of truth which, if they were kept in the background, would almost surely be obscured or forgotten. There are obstacles of many kinds to the adequate representation of witnesses of this class at Westminster, the most formidable being that very few of them would be asked to appear before the Committee. And the Committee could not mend matters by delegating any of its powers to a Sub-Committee. That could be done only by a Royal Commission, which might sit wherever it found it most convenient to sit, and which might, if it chose, go on tour next cold season, holding simultaneous sittings at the most convenient centres, and officially and unofficially coming in touch with the best informed opinion in India. The advantages of this course would be so great and so obvious, that it is to be hoped that they will be urged with strength and confidence upon the Government and Parliament.

THE death of M. Aksakoff removes the most formidable personality save one, in Russian society. He is scarcely likely to have escaped being called an uncrowned Czar, and if he had lived in any country other than Russia the title would not have been hyperbolical. Eight years ago, when the Panslavist movement of which he was the leader was in its fullest activity, he was little less than an arbiter of the peace of Europe, and his arbitrament went against peace. The insurrection in Bosnia in 1875, and the Servian war in 1876, were helped and sustained by the powerful organization of which he was the head. Russia intervened in the Balkans by way of Moscow, and *en route* it received from M. Aksakoff and the Panslavist Committee of Moscow much more than benedictions. The war was popular mainly so far as it was sustained by the enthusiasm of the Moscow Panslavists, and no one was more powerful in keeping alive this enthusiasm than M. Aksakoff. Since then he has influenced national opinion in Russia rather than the policy of the Government. He has naturally enough resented the seeming blunders of the Foreign Office in alienating first the Servians and then the Bulgarians. He has, however, enjoyed at any rate a dialectic triumph in being able to tell the Russian Government that when they parted company with their Panslavist allies, they entered upon the path of failure. This was a truth of which the Government had strong objection to be reminded, and no plainer token of the change that had been brought about in Russian policy could have been given than in the fact that Aksakoff, the organizer of the movement of 1876, had lately been the subject of the Press censor's warnings.

A LONDON correspondent writes to reassure Anglo-Indians on the subject of the recent riots :—"A more senseless business than magnifying the riot of Monday, and creating a needless scare on Tuesday, the annals of European public life do not know. There was no revolution in the business, there was not a half-penny worth of Socialism from beginning to end. There were two things : a sleepy Police executive, and one or two hundred of the criminal classes bent on mischief. Unfortunately, the weather aided their designs. Weather so disgraceful as that of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week I have never known. The fog was frightful. In its cooler regions the Miltonic hell had nothing one-half as bad, while Dante's 'Inferno' was heavenly in comparison."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 12.

THE Socialist riot of last Monday, which placed the West End of London for several hours at the mercy of a brutal mob, may be regarded as a natural result of the indulgence with which agitators of every grade have for many years been treated by the Government of this country, and of the fermentation which has been going on in the minds of the lower classes since men in high places began to preach the doctrine of "ransom." Mr. Hyndman is only a cleverer and more thorough-going Chamberlain. He must have felt a malicious satisfaction in calling at the Local Government office on Tuesday to discuss the situation with Mr. Chamberlain, and inquire what measures the latter proposed to take for satisfying the demands of men who had proved they had grievances by trying to subvert the existing social order. Mr. Chamberlain prudently shrank from an interview in which he foresaw that he might be worsted in discussion by the logical Hyndman. The latter argues that it is absurd to make such a fuss about the wrecking of a few shops, which is a mere preliminary to the revolution he and his friends mean to

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

The Viceroy, continuing his speech, said:—No one, I assure you, is better pleased than myself that such a body should take account and stock of the past, and consider within themselves in what way it may be rendered the forerunner of a still more prosperous future. Every one must admit that the India of to-day is not the India of 1858. Nor is it desirable to give any *regime* a cast-iron character. The wants and aspirations of one generation are different from those of another, and a wise Government should endeavour to recognise the signs of the times, and adopt itself to their new requirements, as I make it a rule never to excite hopes which I cannot be certain of fulfilling, or to allow my views upon most questions to become prematurely known. I should content myself with asking that if my opinions are called for, it is probable they will not be found to be out of harmony upon some important points with those of many wise, intelligent, and patriotic native gentlemen with whom I have come into contact. And now, gentlemen, I could not find a better opportunity than the present of acquainting the united associations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who have addressed Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the forthcoming enquiry, that Her Majesty's Government has not failed to consider the merits of the Royal Commission as distinguished from the Parliamentary Committee, but in their opinion the second method, which is in conformity with precedent, would be most effective. They have therefore already made the announcement that they intend proposing a joint committee of both Houses for the purpose; and here I would take the liberty of correcting a misapprehension which has got abroad that some deep significance is to be attached to the fact that, while in my speech in the Legislative Council on the income-tax, I referred to the body appointed for the examination of our expenditure as a commission, it has subsequently been called a committee. As I myself originated the change, I may observe that my only motive was to prevent confusion between our own committee, and what I then imagined would be called the Indian Commission sitting at home. Whether our body was termed commission or committee would have made no change in its powers or constitution, and now that the English inquiry is to be undertaken by a committee, it may possibly be desirable to denominate ours a commission. This, however, is a very small point which I cannot determine till I return to Calcutta. With regard to the suggestion that its number should be enlarged, I must at once frankly tell you that I don't think it would be desirable to do so. But I may mention that it is by no means intended that its members should remain closeted at Simla. On the contrary, they will visit the various centres of administration, and they will associate with themselves other persons of knowledge and authority to examine special points and questions affecting local interest. There is one other point to which I need specially refer. As has been remarked in one of the addresses, a very noble and generous offer was made both by the Princes and by the people of India at a time when war with a foreign Power seemed imminent, by the one to place the resources of their States at the disposal of Government, and by the other to form themselves into a Volunteer Corps. The latter proposal was commented upon by the Government of India in a very exhaustive and sympathetic despatch. Due acknowledgment was paid to the generous and loyal sentiments evinced by such an offer, and everything that could be said on either side of the question was duly set forth. On the whole, however, we expressed an opinion that the accession to the military strength of India by enrolment of a large number of native volunteer regiments would not perhaps prove commensurate with the impediments in the way of the satisfactory establishment of such an organisation. Although we have an intimation that Her Majesty's Government agrees generally in the view we have taken a despatch in which their own opinions upon the questions is embodied has not yet been received. It is for this reason, and in no way from any want of respect to those who have addressed the Government on the subject, or from any failure to appreciate the patriotic motives which inspired their offers of service, that to my very great regret a proper reply to the various communications which have been received by Government has been so long delayed. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your friendly greetings, and to add that, although I am perforce precluded from discussing with you all the points you have brought to my attention, I will be careful to communicate the substance of such of them as affect your local interests, or are of immediate and practical moment, and are within the competence of Government, to my colleagues.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GENERAL WILSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The funeral of the late General Wilson took place at Barrackpore yesterday, a large number of Military Officers, Members of Council and others from Calcutta and Dum Dum attended. It was at first intended to have the funeral in Calcutta, but General Wilson had expressed a wish to be buried at Barrackpur. A special train left Calcutta early in the afternoon with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Auckland Colvin, the Hon. Mr. Hope, the Hon. Mr. Ilbert, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, the Hon. Mr. Goodrich, Justices Norris and McDonnell, Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Major Browne, Commanding the Presidency Volunteers, Lieutenant General Farrington, and several Staff and other officers. At the funeral there were present also Colonels Henderson, Stanton, Minto, Elliot, Hunt, Newmarch, Crookshank, Macesson, Spring, Galway, Trevor, Lowe. Lieutenant Barrett, Lieutenant Thomas of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteers, Captain G. O'B. Carew, Mr. David Hare, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. J. G. Apcar, Mr. F. C. Daukes, Mr. R Turnbull, Lieutenant Wilson, Mr. J. Lambert, and Mr. Hill. The body of the deceased was placed in a plain coffin covered with the Union Jack, and over it was placed his plumed helmet and sword and sash. A plain wreath of green leaves was placed by Mrs. Wilson at the head of the coffin. The hearse was halted about a hundred yards from the cemetery, and the coffin taken out and shouldered by a party of soldiers. The Hon. Mr. Ilbert, as chief mourner, walked at the head of the procession, the pall-bearers being Sir Thomas Baker, General Hughes, General Innes, and the Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Auckland Colvin, and the Hon. Mr. Hope. On arriving at the grave, the Funeral Service was read by the Rev. Mr. Orton, the Chaplain of Barrackpur. In Calcutta, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late General, all the military offices were closed yesterday, and 15 minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William. At the time the funeral took place at Barrackpur, many of the places of business in Old Court House Street were partly closed during the day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

MALTA, MARCH 1.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has arrived here and is about to start for Suda Bay, where he will take over the command of the British Mediterranean Squadron.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 1.

Servia and Turkey have come to an agreement respecting the wording of the Draft Treaty. It is believed that the signature of the Treaty is imminent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valletta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Bombay on the evening of the 28th ult.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ "	75¾
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	102½
4 " French Rentes	81f
Bar Silver	46d
Chartered Bank Shares	£17-10
Do. Mercantile Shares	£19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£20-10

THE Government of India has issued orders for a reconnaissance to be made, at once, for a line of railway from Ajmir, by Nagore and Bikanir, to Bahawulpur. Such a line, if ever carried out, would presumably be mainly useful as a strategic railway, in view to strengthening the frontier, by bringing it into more immediate and effective communication with the Central Indian railway system. The Lahore paper regards this as an alternative proposal to the line formerly suggested from Jodhpur by Jesalmir to Sukkur.

THE Keshub Chunder Sen Memorial Fund has been finally closed with a subscription list amounting to Rs. 12,000. A statue requiring an outlay beyond the sum at their disposal, the committee have decided to perpetuate the memory of the great Brahmo leader in a more modest manner. Portraits are to be placed in the Town Hall and Albert Hall, Calcutta, to cost Rs. 3,000 and Rs 500, respectively; Rs. 4,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Calcutta University for a gold medal, value Rs 80, and books of like value, to be annually awarded to the Honour student in the B. A. Examination, first in philosophy, and the other half of the money be handed over to the Calcutta University to provide for the application of an award to the best female student of the University, who shall prove herself duly qualified in general literature.

GENERAL SIR DONALD STEWART and General the Hon. Sir Arthur Hardinge have been presented to the Queen on their return from India.

A COMPANIONSHIP of the Bath has been conferred on Mr. A. W. Moore, who has acted during the last seven months as private secretary to the late Secretary of State for India. Mr. Moore is the son of Major John Arthur Moore, some time a director of the East India Company, and received his education at Harrow. He was appointed to the home service in 1858, and served in the Secretary's and the Finance Department of the India Office until 1874. In that year he was raised to the post of Assistant Political Secretary, and during the absence of Sir Owen Burne on a special mission to India (March 1876 to March 1878) Mr. Moore acted as Political Secretary with conspicuous ability. Mr. Moore retired from the India Office after twenty-seven years' service, last June, but the day after his retirement he was appointed his private secretary by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is matter of regret that the public service should be now, as it seems, finally deprived of the assistance and experience of Mr. Moore, whose ability has been openly recognized and appreciated by the last three Secretaries of State for India.

M. AKSAKOFF, the well-known Russian Panslavist, died at Moscow suddenly on Monday. He continued up to the last issue of his newspaper, the *Russ*, to condemn the conduct of Russian Slavonic affairs abroad.

THE Queen has sent a donation of £100 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in support of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, through Messrs. Coutts and Company, who, at the request of the Countess of Dufferin, are receiving contributions from the United Kingdom.

LARGE bodies of rebels are reported to be massing at Suakim, which, after three days' desultory firing, has been attacked by a considerable force of Soudanese. The fighting was of the usual desperate character, the enemy showing all their old spirit in advancing to the attack. The engagement was relatively brief, however; the enemy being beaten off, and finally routed with considerable loss by the mounted infantry, who also captured one gun. Our loss was inconsiderable, the men behaving with great steadiness.

MR. LABOUCHERE does not often mince his words. In this week's *Truth* he speaks thus candidly of Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley:—"One of the best appointments is that of Lord Rosebery to the Foreign Office. Lord Granville's return to it would have been a public calamity. Any pottering old woman who sweeps a crossing would have been better there. When he found that he was not likely to become Foreign Secretary, he wished the post to be given to Lord Kimberley. This, I presume, was on the 'go further fare worse, principle, for Lord Kimberley is one of the poorest creatures that ever walked in official shoes. His verbose loquacity has already almost destroyed the intellect of many with whom he has been brought in official contact."

EARL SYDNEY has been appointed Lord Steward; The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain; the Hon. E Majoribanks, Comptroller of the Household; and the Hon. C. K. Spencer, Groom-in-Waiting.

THE American papers report that in the course of last year nearly a million pounds of willow leaves, made up as tea, were sent from San Francisco to Shanghai, to be shipped thence to Europe as Chinese tea. This is right pleasant news for tea-drinkers.

A MEMORIAL TABLET to Carlyle has been fixed at 49, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea. His house in Cheyne-row is now in Chancery, and difficulties in the way of setting up the tablet there have accordingly been experienced. It consists of a medallion portrait, with the following inscription:—'Thomas Carlyle lived at 24, Cheyne-row, 1834-81. This tablet was erected by the Carlyle Society."

IT may interest some of our readers to know that, according to a pedigree which is described as reliable, Mr. Parnell is a lineal descendant of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the king-maker. It will be a satisfaction to his political opponents, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to know that two of his ancestors perished on the scaffold, at a time when it was dangerous to call in question "fundamental laws."

THE return of metropolitan pauperism for the fifth week of January shows that there were a total of 100,597 paupers, of whom 57,834 indoor and 42,763 outdoor. This is an increase of 2,652 as compared with the corresponding week of 1885, 5,843 as contrasted with 1884, and 1,756 as against 1883. On the last day of the fifth week of January 622 vagrants relieved, of whom 471 were men, 138 women, and 13 children under sixteen years of age.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, there has been a row about the publication of Lord Beaconsfield's charming letters, as Lord Rowton regards them as likely seriously to diminish the interest of the biography which he has been projecting for the last five years, and of which, not a single chapter has yet been written. Moreover, that Mr. Ralph Disraeli refused to lend the originals of these letters to Lord Rowton, as there were so many passages in them referring to the most private family affairs. Lord Rowton is, therefore, exceedingly wroth, and threatens to abandon the work.

MR. SAMUEL HANNINGTON, of Brighton, brother of the Bishop of Mombassa, has received the following telegram from General Hutchinson, secretary of the Church Missionary Society:—"Handford, resident missionary, Zanzibar, telegraphs that Jones, native missionary, who accompanied Bishop Hannington, had returned to Zanzibar with information that the Bishop was undoubtedly murdered." General Hutchinson adds that the word "undoubtedly" implies that Jones did not witness the murder, and that this is the only ray of hope remaining.

THE Cypriotes do not seem to regard our presence in their Island as an unmixed blessing. At the levée held last month at Nikosia, when Sir Robert Biddulph took formal leave of the notables of the island and announced his retirement from the High Commissionership, the Archbishop of Cyprus reminded Sir Robert that during the last seven years no less a sum than £700,000 had been wrung from the taxpayers of the island—mostly hard-working agriculturists or small struggling tradesmen—to assist in paying the debts of the Ottoman Government, and he exhorted his Excellency to represent the distressful state of the people to her Majesty's Government.

SOME singular proceedings attended the formal election of Bishop Moorhouse as Bishop of Manchester on Feb 9. When the Dean and Chapter adjourned from the chancel of the cathedral to the Chapter House, they were accompanied by five honorary canons, who claimed to take part in the election. They were, however, shut out, only the Dean and three canons entering. A few minutes afterwards the Dean reopened the door, and informed the honorary canons that, after consideration and upon proper advice, the Chapter could not admit their claim to join in the election. The five honorary canons thereupon walked away, and the three canons who were within the Chapter House proceeded to the formalities of the election.

THE marriage of the Princess Amelie-Marie of Orleans with the Duke of Braganza, who has just arrived in Bombay, will make the fifth royal alliance contracted by princesses of that family. The first recorded is that of Marie-Louise, daughter of Louis XIV.'s brother Philip, with Charles II., king of Spain. Mdlle. de Montpensier, third daughter of the Regent of Orleans, married the Prince of the Asturias, Philip V.'s son, in 1722. Saint-Simon represented his master at the celebration, of which he speaks at length in his Memoirs. The Queen of Leopold I. of Belgium was the eldest daughter of Louis Philippe; and the first wife of the late King of Spain was Marie de las Mercedes, second daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

THE mail news from Eastern Europe is threatening. The storm centre has for some time been Greece, because it was clear that Servia would not move unless Greece would move too. Whether Greece will move or not is still uncertain; but meanwhile the centre of disturbance has shifted to Servia. A Royal decree has been issued ordering the complete mobilization of the first and second classes of the reserves, which number, it is believed, at least 150,000 men. The decree was signed by the King of Servia, but behind King Milan there stands Austria, and the danger which European statesmen have been so carefully postponing is thus brought terribly near. There is a rumour, meanwhile, that a marriage is being talked of between the Czarewitch and the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. A home paper doubts whether there is any truth in the story, but the very fact that it should have been floated shows how imminent the active rivalry of Austria and Russia is felt to be.

MILITARY NEWS.

ORDERS have been issued to the 43rd Assam Light Infantry to start for Calcutta as soon as their place at Kohima could be filled by a wing of the 44th from Dibrugarh. The 43rd will arrive in Calcutta about the 24th instant, and will then be sent at once to Rangoon.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the abandonment of the military post of Gundakindaff, now held by a detachment of the 20th Bombay Infantry.

IN addition to the stoppage of recruiting except for two more second battalions of Ghoorkas, further signs of reactionary measures are reported. From Kohat the Lahore paper hears that orders have been received suspending all work on the north-west frontier roads; the alleged reason being as usual, financial.

THE following troops embarked at Gravesend on Feb. 10, on board the chartered screw-steamer Australia for Bombay:—157 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, from Chatham garrison, and fifty-two men, of all ranks, of the 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment. The undermentioned officers embarked with the troops:—Major A. C. Lloyd, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. G. Harrison, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment; Lieutenant O. A. Chambers and Lieutenant H. R. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment; and Surgeons W. G. Burrell and R. H. Hall.

THE Crocodile was to leave Portsmouth on Feb. 12 for Queenstown and India. At Portsmouth she was to embark only a few officers and individual passengers, principally belonging to the India Staff, but at Queenstown she was to be joined by a number of detachments of various corps, making an aggregate of 15 officers, nine non-commissioned officers, and 1,183 men, besides women and children. The 2nd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now in Egypt, and over 900 strong, has been ordered to proceed to India in Her Majesty's ship Jumna, which will leave England on March 10. A draft of 125 men to join the battalion will be prepared at the depôt, and will embark in the Jumna at Portsmouth. The families the men, which were sent to England on their being ordered to Egypt, will also go out in the Jumna.

"BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST."

THE *Athenæum* of February 13th announces that "Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will shortly publish a new book on Burmah under the title of 'Burma after the Conquest; the Political and Commercial Outlook as seen in Mandalay,' by Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and author of 'Through Asiatic Turkey.'" We may venture to supplement this statement by mentioning that the work in question was forwarded to the London publishers by the mail steamer Ganges, which was detained for twenty-four hours in Bombay to enable the Burma dispatches of the Viceroy to overtake that vessel. "Burma after the Conquest" will be issued in the course of a few days in India as well as in London.

SAILORS' ETIQUETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the outset of the correspondence on this subject, I had no intention of entering the lists, as I did not consider the matter of sufficient importance; moreover, I seldom trouble myself by taking notice of anonymous letters, being under the impression that if a man has the courage of his opinions he will not hesitate to sign his name thereto.

With regard to the point under discussion, I think that merchant vessels can only be expected to half-mast their flags when the deceased is personally known when official personages die, or when I. M. cards are sent round; in the latter case, I am sure, that all would comply with the mark of respect virtually asked for.

I cannot comprehend "Kosmos'" apparent contempt for "outsiders" and cargo boats, (personally, I do not understand the relative rank of an insider), for I have a faint idea that many vessels flying a well known commercial flag constantly sail from this port for China with, alas! shall it be said? nothing but mere cargo, which, by the way, brings in the filthy lucre.

I trust that learning these facts no doubt for the first time, "Kosmos," who would appear to be a Master or Mate (if I may be permitted to use those time honoured and old-fashioned terms) in the P. and O. Co., will not in future be too aristocratic to accept his usual monthly pecuniary acknowledgment for services rendered.

The placing of the P. and O. Co. and the B. I. S. N. Co. at the head of the Merchant Service is quite too utterly amusing, and shows a strange ignorance on the part of the writer, of those gigantic floating palaces which are constantly crossing the Arabian Sea for which "Kosmos'" ship would probably, figuratively speaking, make a good-sized long boat.

The B. I. S. N. Co., as far as I know, has never pretended to be more than what it is, namely, a hard-working and highly successful undertaking.

It may somewhat disturb the equanimity of "Kosmos" to be told that probably no "outsider" in the harbour either knows or cares what the P. and O. Co.'s steamers are doing, and I, for one, decline to admit that they, in any way, set the *mode* for the Merchant Service.—I have, &c.,

M. F. CABJRNE, F.R.G.S., &c., Lieut. R.N.R.

S. S. "Adowa," March 1st.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN DEFENDS GREECE.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN delivered a lecture at Oxford on "Liberal Principles and Foreign Policy," and referring to the Grecian question he said they had been accustomed to regard the Turk as the enemy, but now it appeared to him that the House of Austria was the enemy. Turkey was weakened, and the sooner the Turks died out the better. The great Constantine chose his site so well that it was difficult to beat him. The immediate danger now, however, was in Austria. The mandate and the will of Europe meant simply the brute force of the six Great Powers. Small Powers who resisted that will were only following in the wake of those who had made some the brightest pages in the history of Europe. When a small Power like Greece did anything, the Areopagus of Europe stepped in and said "You shall not." The six Powers said, with language perhaps hardly civil, "This will not be allowed." Perhaps Greece ought to knock under, but that did not diminish the wickedness and infamy of Lord Salisbury's last official act respecting the proposal of Greece to rise against the Turk in the sense of freeing her neighbours. Mr. Gladstone had done much for them than Lord Salisbury. Europe broke faith with Greece at Berlin, and all that country got was due to Mr. Gladstone. He wished that Mr. Gladstone could do his own work. Let not England meddle abroad where they had nothing to do with the quarrel; but whereas wrong had been done, let England strike on the right side. Let them not, as at the Russian war, again commit the crime in which Mr. Gladstone was concerned. Let them hope the map of Europe would be altered, as it had been within his own time, on the right side. With respect to this, Professor Freeman contributes to another column.

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

IN London they talk but of the riots in the west of London, and the subsequent looting. The following story tells how mischief was done. As early as eleven o'clock on February 8 the unemployed, who had been summoned by one organization to demonstrate against free trade, began to assemble in Trafalgar-square, to take part in the demonstration of the afternoon, and by one o'clock there were about one thousand persons congregated in the square.

By two o'clock the crowd had grown so great that it nearly filled the square and overflowed into the adjoining streets, impeding the traffic more especially at Charing-cross and by way of St. Martin's-lane. A feeling pervaded the crowd that there would be a disturbance of some kind, as the Socialists and the organizers of the demonstration were known to be strongly opposed. But the overwhelming strength of the Socialist party, either as active members or sympathisers put an end to that danger. Anticipating by nearly an hour the time for which the meeting was called, Mr. John Burns, of the Social Democratic Federation, surrounded by a few of his friends displaying a significant red flag, took possession of the base of the Nelson column, and delivered speeches condemning the promoters of the meeting. A resolution to this effect was proposed and seconded, but before it could be put the police ordered the speaker off the pedestal.

WAVING THE RED FLAG.

The command not being immediately complied with, the order was given to clear it. This was done amid much cheering and hooting, some of the police being covered with flour or whiting thrown at them by sympathizers with the speakers. Driven from this point, the latter took up another position. Mr. Burns leaped upon the balustrade overlooking the square in front of the National Gallery, and motioned for silence. There was an immediate struggling of the crowd towards that part of the square, and the ringing tones of the Socialist leader were soon heard. He began with a reference to the report that the Social Revolutionaries were opposed to the meeting, but he declared that they were prepared to render any assistance towards a *bona-fide* demonstration of the unemployed. They, however, would not assist a "fair trade" and sham agitation. What they wanted was to have immediate steps taken to relieve the distress. Not charity, but justice was what they wanted: Could they expect justice, he asked, from the Duke of Westminster? Could a railway porter get justice from railway directors in the House of Commons? They wanted to settle this question peacefully if they could, but if they could not do it peacefully then revolution must of necessity be resorted to. The people went in their masses to the Government before the French Revolution and demanded bread, but were laughed and scoffed at, and two years afterwards the heads of the men who laughed and scoffed were on the lamp-posts; and so it might be here. What could they expect from landlords and capitalists. (A Voice: "Hang them!") Hanging, he said he, was too good for them. It would spoil the rope. A show of hands was here taken of those out of work, and the extent of the square over which fists shot up showed the immense numbers who came under that category.

"DYNAMITE AND THE FEAR OF MAN."

Mr. Champion, who spoke next, was received with cheers. He said it was objected that the Government could not provide immediate relief. But when the Lords and Commons were in danger of being blown up by dynamite they passed a bill in twenty-four hours through both Houses of Parliament. What had been done could be done again. The lives of all those at Westminster were worth nothing and less than nothing compared with this great question.

Mr. Williams, who was introduced as the Martyr of Free Speech, in defence of which he had spent a month in Holloway, was received with great cheering. He made a vehement speech, three parts of which was taken up by denunciation of the satire upon civilization presented by so many unemployed. These men wanted work, and they could get none. They must have work, or they would know the reason why. (Hear, hear.) They must have something practical. This great demonstration was not to be fooled away this time like last year. They meant revolution if they did not get work. He had been a dock labourer who had struggled for work in vain at the dock gates, and the people could not stand it any longer. Remember what Shelley said, "Ye are many, they are few." But the crew of robbers, although few, were strong. And why? Because they were organized, and so they fattened on the plunder of the poor down-trodden workmen who produced all the wealth that the others consumed. Now, were they, or were they not, going to have their modest, practical proposals granted them? Were public works to be provided for them where the workers could find work? Now was the opportunity to test the reality of the sympathy professed so often by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain? (Groans, and a vigorous cheer from one man in the centre of the crowd.) When Mr. Chamberlain was out of power, oh, he cared so much for the working man! But now he was in office they would see how much he cared for them. (Groans.) No one in Parliament cared for them—they must care for themselves. They must strike the fear of man into their hearts—the fear of God did not move them. (Cheers.)

MR. HYNDMAN POINTS TO THE PALL MALL PALACES.

Mr. Hyndman, who next spoke, said that that was not the first time that the unemployed had met in Trafalgar-square. He remembered a similar demonstration twenty years ago and one ten years ago. How long, he asked, did they mean to allow that state of things to go on? They had the matter in their own hands. (Hear, hear.) They were asked to be moderate. Could they be moderate when they were out of work? Look, he said, at these clubs (pointing in the direction of Pall Mall), used by wealthy people. What did they care for their distress? Where were their members of Parliament to-day? They were sitting comfortably in their clubs not caring a straw whether they starved or not. Shame on them for not resisting the oppression. If a few thousand persons had the pluck of a few men they would very soon alter this system. (Cheers.) But what happened? When the work were against men out of work. They should all stand together as working classes against the plundering classes. Instead of combining they fought with one another. They were ready to lead. Would they follow? Do not, he said, ask for charity. Ask for the land and machinery of England which was theirs, and made valuable by their labour. They had no hope except from revolution. (Cheers.)

THE LOOTING BEGINS.—SMASHING THE CLUB WINDOWS.

The demonstration broke up quietly enough, but soon afterwards rushes, half in sport and half in mischief, began to take place. The suggestion is believed to have been made that the unemployed workmen should parade through the West-end "to show the people there what hunger and want looked like." At any rate a large body of men, gathering numbers at every step, proceeded along Pall-mall. The Socialist speakers accompanied them rather than led them, in one case at least being carried on the shoulders of enthusiastic admirers. In Pall-mall the stones were tossed through the windows of the Carlton Club and one or two others, no great damage, however, being done. In St. James's-street the mob commenced to run, and the stone-throwing became more violent. The windows of Brooks's, of the Thatched House Club of the New University Club, and of the Devonshire Club were badly smashed. Arriving in Piccadilly the rioters became more venturesome, no opposition whatever having been met with. From Nos. 87 to 87 not a house escaped damage of some sort. The five windows of Messrs. Dane and Co., tailors and hosiers, Halfmoon-street, were completely wrecked, and great damage was done at the Oriental Restaurant and the Flower Bazar.

THE WINE RUNS IN THE STREETS.

The shop of Messrs. Gallais and Co. proved an irresistible attraction to the rioters, who made a determined attack upon it, smashed much glass, and carried off several dozen bottles of tonic wine. They forthwith proceeded to drink, but in obedience to loudly shouted orders the bottles were carefully preserved, and subsequently utilized as missiles. Bottles of wine and spirits were smashed until the floor was literally flooded with these expensive beverages. At least £50 or £60 worth of goods were destroyed or carried away, and the damage to the shop windows alone would amount to about £40. Then the shop of Mr. Hammond, haberdasher, was pillaged, and the mob rushed on to Hyde Park, when they were addressed by Messrs. Hyndman and Champion, urging them to refrain from further violence.

WRECKING A WHOLE STREET.

Leaving the Park through Stanhope-gate the crowd smashed the windows of Lord Manvers's residence, facing Park-lane, and of Lord Gainsborough's house, at the corner of Tilney-street and Dean-street. From here they passed along Dean-street into South Audley-street, throwing stones and breaking the windows of nearly every residence in the former quiet thoroughfare. In South Audley-street where there are many shops, they completely wrecked nearly every one from beginning to end, and the damage to property must amount to a very large sum, while quantities of valuable goods were stolen or destroyed. Seen soon after the mob had accomplished its work, the street looked as if it had undergone a siege. Plate glass smashed to atoms was strewn over the pavements on each side and across the horse road, while at every other shop boards were nailed up to cover the windows. The tradesmen and other residing in the street were almost terror-stricken by the approach of the huge and overwhelming crowd, and to offer any resistance to their violence was altogether useless. There was nothing to be done but to calmly stand by and see the windows crashed in and the goods extracted by the marauders. At Mr. Archard's, jeweller, the windows were smashed to atoms, and watches and jewellery consisting of rings, pins, studs, earrings, and brooches, to the value of £300 or £100, were torn from their places and taken away. The same scene was enacted at almost every shop in the street. Crossing Grosvenor-square similar damage was done through the whole length of North Audley-street. Those who fared the worst were Messrs. Purvis and Bishop, watch and clock makers, whose large window was thoroughly ransacked. Numerous valuable watches and timepieces were carried away, and bottles, expensive boots taken from a previous shop, and also several birds taken from the poultry salesmen, were thrown into the shop.

PLUNDERING THE JEWELLERS.

Passing into Oxford-street the crowd chiefly devoted their attention to jewellers' shops. Those of Mr Pickett, gold and silver smith, Mr. Perry, jeweller, and Mr. Webb, jeweller, were greatly damaged, hundreds of pounds' worth of jewellery being carried off. At Mr. Pickett's shop the costly stock of jewellery which filled the window was entirely cleaned out. It consisted of rings, bracelets, brooches, &c., to the value of several thousands of pounds. At Marshall and Snelgrove's well-known drapery and furnishing establishment most of the windows were smashed. A desperate attack, says one correspondent, was also made upon Mr. Mills's, jeweller's shop, nearly opposite North Audley-street. The manager, seeing the mob approaching, put up some of the shutters, but before he could fix them all the crowd yelling and hooting, rushed up to the window, broke the glass, and snatched out the whole of the jewellery in the middle of the window. The manager recovered one of the cases of rings of great value, and he was endeavouring to save other articles when he was furiously attacked and kicked by half-a-dozen of the ruffians.

DISPERSAL OF THE MOB.

By this time, the work of destruction being about complete, the police made vigorous efforts to quell the disturbances. A large force of men was collected as quickly as possible, and marched to New Bond-street, so as to confront the rioters as they emerged from Oxford-street. In this movement the authorities were successful, and as the mob was observed approaching the police advanced to meet them. No serious resistance at all was offered, and the crowd quickly dispersed.

SOME LATER ACCOUNTS.

According to other accounts the mob marched along South Audley-street, where the looting commenced in real earnest. The first place to attack was the premises of Messrs. Carter and Company, stationers, &c., who had nearly the whole of their window stock cleared off, which consisted of clocks, bronzes, fancy goods, &c. Mr. Carter estimates his loss at about £300. Leaving these premises armed with the goods of Messrs. Carter and Co., the rioters next attacked the china warehouse of Mr. Goode, and hurled bronze figures, metal inkstands, etc., into the middle of the shop, which is well laid out with expensive glass and china articles. The damage done here, exclusive of the panes of glass, will not be covered by £300. The first jeweller's to be looted was Mr. Archard, who had a large quantity of his stock carried off, but was unable to estimate his loss. The mob urged on their wild career, breaking the windows of almost every shop on both sides of the thoroughfare, and swept away articles of every description until they reached Oxford-street. The next shop entered and cleared was that of Mr. Simpson's, a baker's, at 65, South Audley-street. Here they not only broke glass globes, windows, and everything they could lay their hands upon, but stripped the shop of bread, biscuits, etc. The bread and biscuits taken from this shop were not eaten but trampled upon by the mob. The loss in this case amounts to about £70. Messrs. Allen's, wine merchant and grocer, was entered, the rioters having first smashed all the windows, and seven or eight dozens of spirits taken away. The loss in this case to the firm is estimated at between £150 and £100. The necks of bottles, we are informed, were broken off, and the contents poured into the boots which were taken from a bootmaker's.

THE ATTACK ON GROSVENOR SQUARE.

A little further along the men broke the shop-windows of Mrs. Crane, a milliner, and helped themselves to the bonnets and hats, which they placed upon their heads. The rioters now made for Grosvenor-square and smashed nearly every window on the west side, and showers of large curb-stones were to be seen the next morning in the areas. They next entered North Audley-street, which afforded further opportunity for plunder, and the damage to property seems to have taken place in this street. The mob having had a little rest from looting while passing Grosvenor-square commenced an attack on the premises of Messrs. Purvis and Bishop, the watch-makers, at the corner of this street, and cleared the window and shop of its contents. The loss in this case amounts to some thousands of pounds. The shop of a butcher named May was also entered, and several joints and legs of mutton stolen.

FELLED BY A BLUDGEON.

A little further on the shop of Mr. Norris, cigar merchant, was attacked, and the mob having broken the windows, entered the premises and took away £100 in cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. They next visited Mr. Warton, a grocer and wine merchant, and carried off thirty dozen bottles of wine and spirit, and drank the contents. The wine and spirits in the window of Messrs. Barrow and Clay met with a similar fate. The empty bottles procured by these raids were thrown at the windows of Messrs. Palmer's shop at No. 30. After demolishing all the windows in this street the mob turned their attention to Oxford-street, and the first place to attack and loot were the premises of Mr. Webb. Here the mob rushed upon Mr. Webb, who was trying to put his shutters up and save his premises, and endeavoured to push him through the window. His son, however, came to his aid, and Mr. Webb owes his life to the pluck of his boy. In his gallant defence of his father's premises, one of Mr. Webb's sons received a blow from a bludgeon by one of the rioters, and is now lying very ill in bed. Mr. Webb lost the watch and chain he was wearing, and a great many valuables from his shop window, which he estimated roughly at about £1,000. In this case those who entered the shop seized hold of a handful of goods and threw them to their friends behind, who scrambled for it. The mob then crossed over to the shop of Mr. Pickett a jeweller, at 441, and stock to the amount of £1,000 was carried away.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

There was an unmistakable air of revolution in the streets of the West-end of London on Tuesday. For several hours the sky itself was blood red: the fog being heavy, only lifting now and then to clearly reveal the *debris* of Monday's destruction. Through the murky streets came with quick tread the scarlet and gold figures of soldiers and sailors, as if they had been suddenly called to arms. In fact, however, they had only been to a Levée at St. James's; but little knots of "out-of-works" watch the white plumes and wonder what it means. The crowd itself was curiously nondescript, for the "out of works" are mingled with sightseers of all kinds—labourers jostling country cousins, old ladies bringing their grandchildren to see "such a thing as never was," the rollicking rough pushing his way through the half-scared "respectables."

MORE RIOTING.

The better arrangements of the police on Tuesday prevented the renewal of Monday's rioting. That the tradesmen of the West-end were not without fear that their places of business would be again attacked was evident in their closed shutters and barricades and other precautions; while a desire to repeat the previous day's programme was clearly indicated by the crowd. The absence of leaders, however, and the determined check given by the police to any large body which attempted to move westward, put an end to the danger. Bands of pickpockets were busily employed in and around Trafalgar-square, their victims being the more respectable onlookers. As darkness was falling in the police cleared the square, and no attempt was made to re-assemble.

Further particulars of the outrages on Monday evening have come to light. It is said that in Piccadilly the first attempt was made upon a carriage which carried the wife of an ex-Cabinet Minister, but, appreciating the peril of the situation, she gave orders to the coachman, who, whipping up his horses, forced an opening through the crowd and escaped. The occupants of other carriages in Hyde Park were not so fortunate. The carriages were stopped, windows smashed, and jewels violently torn from the necks of the ladies wearing them, who were then turned out of their vehicles. Some of the footmen, on seeing the carriage surrounded, never waited to ascertain whether their services were of any value, but got down and bolted precipitately. Seeing some of the vehicles damaged, the police on duty prevented the carriages from entering the park, and many were thus saved from the outrage and loss which others had suffered.

ANOTHER PANIC IN LONDON.

THE CITY POLICE HOLDING THE BRIDGES.

A feeling of uneasiness which prevailed in the metropolis in the earlier part of the day culminated in an absolute panic on Wednesday afternoon, when rumours became current that a mob of 50,000 men was marching from Deptford and Greenwich on London, wrecking and looting as they went. Other reports gave the East-end as the starting-point of the revolutionaries, so that the fears of an overwhelming and overpowering army of roughs and thieves sent tradesmen and quiet residents into a fever of alarm. Some had it that the East-end contingent had reached the Hop Exchange in the Borough and it was widely believed that the Deptford mob had got as far as the Elephant and Castle where the extensive furnishing premises of Messrs. Tarn offered a magnificent opportunity for pillage. The windows, it was said, had been smashed, and, judging from the action of the mob on Monday, it was concluded that the premises had also been looted. The despatch of bodies of police, mounted and on foot, to the south of London, gave still further currency to the stories, and the hasty closing of business premises from Charing-cross southward and eastward all added to the panic. Messengers from Cheapside and Ludgate-hill brought the same intelligence of closed premises and anxious waiting.

The alarm at Westminster was so great that Inspector Denning had the gates closed to the Houses of Parliament, and warned the

they distributed orders and ribands to no less than 500 marshals. But the Socialists had stated that if something was not done they would follow the example of the *proletariat* of France by raising barricades and die fighting behind them rather than that they and their families should die of starvation for want of work. He had come straight to the meeting from Scotland-yard, where he had been for a long time giving the names of the speakers who used this language to the superintendent of the detective department. The chief superintendent had taken a long statement in writing, and also the names of various persons who had heard the language used. He believed that the statements would be submitted to the proper authorities, and that those who used that language would be arrested. He was glad to say that, in consequence of the exceptional distress which prevailed, the workhouse test was going to be for a time suspended so that where necessary some out relief would be given to *bona fide* working men out of employment, without their having to go into the house, and their homes being broken up. He concluded by moving "That a memorial be sent to the Home Secretary asking that if any prosecutions be instituted they shall be against the man who by their harangues were responsible for the outrages, and not against their misguided dupes who where led on by them." The resolution was carried.

On Wednesday the first meeting of the Mansion-house Committee of the fund now being raised by the Lord Mayor, on the appeal of the working man, for the relief of the deserving unemployed in the Metropolis, was held in the Venetian Parlour. The Committee, who sat two hours, were engaged in making practical preparations for the collection and distribution of the fund, but they took occasion at the outset to pass the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Alderman Cowan and seconded by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Evans :—viz.

"That this committee desires to record indignation and regret at the outrages which occurred on Monday last, and feeling strongly convinced that those acts of violence and crime were induced and committed by certain lawless persons not connected with industry or the working classes, appeals to the public not to allow its benevolence to be turned aside from the sorely suffering but law-abiding unemployed poor."

Mr. Kenny and Mr. Lemon, who presided at the meeting of the unemployed on Monday in Trafalgar-square, disowned and disclaimed on the part of the working men all participation in the acts of the rioters and expressed utter abhorrence and shame at what had been done. They trusted, however, the public would not connect the unemployed with the riot, and that the natural indignation which was being felt throughout the country—as much by the working classes as by others—would not have the effect, by curtailing the funds or by stopping generous impulses of help of punishing the innocent and the helpless.

INDIVIDUAL INCIDENTS.

Several letters in the *Times* give instances of individual violence on the part of the mob. Messrs. Thomas Goode and Co., South Audley-street, writes :—About half-past four the inhabitants of this street were alarmed by the sight of an angry mob streaming down from the direction of Piccadilly, frightening all by their cries and threatening appearance, and breaking those with whom they came in contact. Without further warning, the crashing of broken glass told us that our premises had been attacked, and on inspection we found that seven large plate-glass windows had been smashed, and with them many rare examples of ceramic art. Further damage would doubtless have ensued had it not been for the resolute demeanour of our staff, by whom the iron shutters were secured in the face of a violent shower of missiles. Satisfied with their work of wanton destruction, the mob next attacked the neighbouring houses, and are at this moment gutting a jeweller's shop opposite. We understand that the whole line of route from Trafalgar-square to Oxford-street has suffered. Why was not the telegraph put in operation to give notice either to police or military to prevent such havoc? To show the cowardice of the mob, we may mention that on a revolver being shown by a neighbour they dispersed in all directions, and we feel satisfied that half a dozen policemen armed with revolvers would have prevented the destruction of some hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of property.

Mr. Eric Stuart Bruce, M.A., writes :—As I and my wife had a narrow escape of our lives yesterday afternoon from the violence of the mob, you may perhaps think my evidence of the state of affairs at Hyde Park-corner worthy of insertion in your columns. Driving in a hansom, we met the rioters at the abovementioned place. It seemed to us that the onset here was particularly made on ladies, in the most cowardly manner. The lady in a brougham in front of us was dragged out of it, and a enormous jagged stone was aimed at my wife. It was thrown with such violence as to completely wreck the windows on either side of the hansom, covering us with broken glass. The escape of my wife was what may be described as a hair-breadth one. The stone must almost have grazed her face, we both received small cuts from the broken glass. The stone, which I afterwards found in the cab, was not such as would be picked up in the street. It must have been brought from a distance, and perhaps carefully selected as an instrument of destruction. At this enormous thoroughfare I only saw one policeman to meet a force of many hundreds. This official was as brave and efficient as circumstances permitted. I saw him rescue one lady from the hands of the mob. I cannot but think it showed a want of foresight and vigilance in the police authorities not to have taken extraordinary precautions throughout the metropolis on an occasion when a breach of the peace had been threatened by the Socialists.

J. M. writes :—I was proceeding this afternoon down Piccadilly alone in my carriage, when I encountered a portion of the mob returning from Trafalgar-square. My coachman at once broke into a walk and took the inside of the road, when I was suddenly assailed by four or five rough-looking, but well-dressed and well-fed young men, who smashed the windows with their fists, tore off and carried away the lamps, tried to pull the coachman, an elderly man, off the box, assaulted me, and cut my face, and broke my eye-glasses. I am not aware what I have done to, or in what way I am responsible for the condition of, the workmen, whom I have often assisted and employed to do work at a high price, too often done in so unsatisfactory a manner as to require to be done over again. I am a subscriber to various charities and hospitals which I shall discontinue. I have always advocated the cause of the people. I shall do so no more. When I tell you I am nearly 70 years of age, you will perhaps think that my gray hairs would have protected me from such ruffianly treatment. But the British ruffian is no respecter of age or sex. I hear they even attacked ladies. If he thinks he will advance his cause or excite sympathy by such unmanly conduct, I think he will find himself mistaken ; and it is to be hoped that the agitators or inciters to outrage—the real ruffians—will meet the punishment they so richly deserve, here or hereafter.

Another correspondent says :—I shall be glad if you will allow me to add my testimony to that you have already received as to the cowardly lawlessness of the mob that assembled in Hyde-Park yesterday afternoon, and the utter absence of proper precautions on the part of the authorities for protecting the peaceable portion of the community. A few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon my wife drove into the park through the gates by Apsley-house, on her way to the Marble Arch. Shortly after passing the statue a crowd of roughs attacked her, caught hold of the horse and partially unharnessed it, got into the carriage and endeavoured to drag her out, but were prevented by the courage of two men who came to her assistance on hearing her cries for help, and, thank to them, she was enabled to drive away amid a volley of stones and other missiles, but with the loss of various articles that she had with her in the carriage. Comment on such a state of things is needless.

Sir Andrew Fairbairn writes :—I had a visit from my tailor this afternoon who came to apologize for not being able to let me have a suit I required this evening as I intend to go abroad to-morrow morning. He explained that the man who was giving it the finishing touch gave up working at 3 o'clock to join the demonstration of the unemployed.

THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Mansion House committee appointed in March 1885, to inquire into the causes of permanent distress in London, and the best means of remedying the same, has issued its report. In regard to the remedies which may be proposed to meet or to alleviate the distress of East London, the committee find it difficult to prescribe definitely. The class most difficult to benefit is the residuum, and with them the most hopeful exercise of benevolence is with the children. The class immediately above might be aided by better organization at the docks and by emigration. As to a somewhat higher class, composed chiefly of unskilled labourers or of workers at petty, ill-remunerated trades, who make up almost half the population in the East-end, the committee says :—

The committee have been much struck with the suggestion of an experienced witness that great advantage might arise from a careful and exhaustive inquiry into the nature of the employments of those who belong to it, the number of persons engaged in each, the probable vitality or cessation of such employments, their trade customs, and the like. If such an investigation were carefully made, and a well-drawn report published, it might, it seems to the committee, be practicable for benevolent persons to assist this class more intelligently and more for their ultimate benefit than is at present possible.

The committee are assured that the spasmodic assistance given by the public in answer to special appeals for what are considered signal cases of depression, is really useless in ameliorating the condition of the classes to whom it is rendered. As to emigration, a suitable administration of it might be on the following lines :—

(a) Organization of an Information Bureau under the Home and Colonial Offices, to receive, collate, and distribute through the Post Office information on emigration. (b) Arrangements with Colonial Governments when possible, for the reception of assisted emigrants and their introduction to employers. (c) Assistance to be given to persons who can show want of employment, and that such want of employment is occasioned by exceptional conditions. (d) Personal contribution to be, as a general rule, the condition of assistance.

The encouragement of thrift and the inculcation of a spirit of providence and self-reliance must be an important part in any future scheme for the prevention of distress. In reference to this subject some suggestions which are well worthy of consideration have been made.

One of these is that some provision from the funds of the endowed charities of London might be made for the encouragement of thrift. The trustees of these charities might use a thrift test in dealing with applicants for assistance, and much useful work might be done by them in connection with schools. They might offer premiums to the children for savings, induce the boys to join a benefit society, or in some other way bring them into permanent connection with the provident system. Another suggestion is that the employers of labour should insist on their workmen belonging to a trade or benefit society.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIA AND THE BULGARIAN SETTLEMENT.

The opposition of Russia to the agreement arrived at between the Sultan and Prince Alexander threatens still further to complicate the Balkan troubles. Russia, it is stated, objects to the Turco-Bulgarian arrangement as being concluded with Prince Alexander personally, instead of speaking simply of the Prince of Bulgaria, whoever he might be. She also prefers a direct understanding between the Cabinets regarding the necessary changes in the Berlin Treaty to a discussion of the arrangement in a Conference. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says :—

In the course of several conversations which I have held with some distinguished personages here, I was assured of the truth of the rumour that the Russian Government did not approve of the Bulgarian-Turkish agreement. One diplomatist of authority told me that Russia would decidedly not consent that Bulgaria should undertake to furnish the Sultan with military aid ; nor would she, after recent experiences, consent to another Conference, unless the basis of an agreement between the Powers were previously arrived at. As to a renewal of the Prince's term of rule in Roumelia after five years, should his conduct lead his displacement in favour of some one else the union would by that very act be broken, and the two Bulgarias would again be separated. Russia is certainly not going to approve of the union in its present form.

A Constantinople telegram says that negotiations are being carried on by the Porte and the Powers with Russia with the object of inducing the Government of the Czar to assent to the agreement respecting Roumelia. The acquiescence of Russia being gained, a Conference would at once meet to formally ratify the agreement. One sitting would, it is hoped, be sufficient for the purpose. The Ottoman and Bulgarian members of the Commission to determine the necessary modification of the Organic Statute of Eastern Roumelia would afterwards be appointed.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN INTRIGUE.

The somewhat unexpected departure of the Prince of Montenegro for St. Petersburg, which has given rise to much speculation at Vienna and elsewhere, is connected, we hear, with a plan for dethroning King Milan and putting in his place Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the Prince of Montenegro's son-in-law. The late Servian defeats have greatly undermined Milan, much to the joy of his subjects, and Russia hopes by his deposition to recover he influence not only in Servia but among the other Balkan States ; for Servia would advocate and support, on Prince Peter's accession an alliance between Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Greece for the purpose of acquiring for those States the territories assigned to them by the Treaty of San Stefano. The speculation is that Austria and Germany would not object to such an arrangement if they were offered compensation in other parts of the Sultan's dominions; that England under Mr. Gladstone's Government would remain passive; and that France and Italy without her support, would not venture to oppose the Three Emperors. Should the plan be realized, it would satisfy the aspirations of the small Balkan States at any rate for the present, and would at last put a stumbling-block in the way of the policy which she was baulked by the firmness of Lord Beaconsfield) for the sacrifices she made in the Turkish war of 1878.

FRESH WARNING TO GREECE.

It is reported from Athens that on the 4th the representatives of the Powers sent a fresh Note to the Greek Government advising caution. The reply of the Government will be given without delay, and will be to the same effect as their previous declarations. The Government does not wish to act precipitately, and will exhaust all its efforts to bring about a satisfactory solution. Greece demands a guarantee against the encroachments of the Bulgarians, whose ambition threatens the Greek population of the neighbouring provinces. A report from Athens is to the effect that the Greek Minister in London has had an interview with Mr Gladstone, at which the Prime Minister declared that, while he felt the greatest interest in the welfare of Greece, he must express the hope that she would abstain from disturbing the peace of Europe, because he could not break the European Concert. The Greek Government, though deeply impressed by Mr. Gladstone's declaration, considers it quite impossible to conform to his recommendations, since its acquiescence would, in its opinion, entail the ruin of the country. The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says that Mr. Gladstone's first declaration on foreign policy is highly lauded, and that in political circles the recent attitude of Russia is regarded as indicating approaching complications, and Greece is thereby encouraged to persist in her present attitude, even at a ruinous cost.

Lord Rosebery has announced that he has informed the Powers that he will not change the policy pursued by Lord Salisbury in regard to the Balkan States, and that no counter-orders have been sent to the commanders of the British Mediterranean Squadron. Both in Berlin and Vienna this intimation is stated to have had a reassuring effect. In Vienna, however, it is said that so long as M. Delyannis remains in office the fears of imprudent action on the part of Greece will continue, while in Berlin it is remarked that hitherto there is no proof perceptible that the naval demonstration will come to anything.

REPORTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN SERVIA AND GREECE.

The third meeting of the Turkish, Servian, and Bulgarian Peace Delegates took place in Bucharest on Monday. Pending the arrival of the Ottoman delegate's powers, it was agreed that the three delegates should enter upon an exchange of views privately. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—

The action which M. Persian, the Russian Envoy at Belgrade, took, in cautioning the Servian Government as to the limits which the peace negotiations at Bucharest must be confined, was but the prelude to concerted action by all the Powers. The Turkish, Servian, and Bulgarian Governments have now all been informed that the Peace Conferences are not to bring the Treaty of Berlin under discussion, or to touch on the Eastern Roumelian or to entertain the idea of a war indemnity being paid by Servia. Finally, they are to keep the representatives of the Powers at Bucharest informed as to the progress of their negotiations.

In the meantime all reports go to show that Servia is pushing on her military preparations, and the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the bases of an alliance between Greece and Servia have been definitely settled :—

It may be safely affirmed that King Milan and his advisers have acted in complete disregard of the advice and the pressure of the Cabinet of Vienna. Indeed, the alliance is virtually concluded under the auspices of the Russian Government, and is decidedly patronized by the French Republic. The negotiations would most certainly have fallen through if Lord Salisbury had remained in office. The British public will unfortunately have to perceive at no distant period that the cry raised by the *Morning Post* during the elections, which clearly set forth the danger likely to arise from the fall of the Conservative Cabinet was no vulgar electoral scare. I am informed on good authority that Mr. Gladstone himself was so impressed with information furnished to him by Lord Salisbury, previous to forming his Cabinet, that he did not hesitate a single instant to assure the late Premier that he fully perceived the imperious necessity of making no change in the policy pursued with regard to foreign affairs by the late Administration. Immediately on entering office her Britannic Majesty's representatives abroad received instruction to inform the Governments to which they are accredited that Lord Rosebery would continue to carry out the policy traced by his predecessor ; but events have proved that this is not the case. Whatever may have been the declaration made by Mr. Gladstone and by Lord Rosebery, it is a positive fact that the Servians and Greeks have had good reason to believe during the last few days that the remonstrances of the English Government mean nothing. A distinguished diplomatist with whom I was conversing this morning, and who has taken an active part in the events of the last few months used these precise words:—" Sir Lord Salisbury avait raison, seulement resty en gouvernement encore trois semaines, tout aurait été arrange. A present il n'y a plus de chance."

From Bucharest it is reported that the Porte has demanded explanations from the Servian Government as to the concentration of troops on the Bulgarian frontiers. Much anxiety is stated to prevail at the Porte. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says :—

Following on the conclusion of the Bulgarian Convention, the Porte issued an order that the troops on the Roumelian frontier should be despatched to the Greek border to reinforce the army there ; but this order was suddenly countermanded, and further detachments were sent forward to increase the force on the Roumelian boundary. This change of attitude causes a suspicion of some new complications, and alarming rumours freely circulated to the effect that a difficulty had arisen in connection with the Bulgarian arrangement, caused by the strenuous opposition of Russia and by pressure at the Palace. Public opinion is now somewhat reassured, but the anxiety is not entirely quieted, as there is a new report that a Relief exists in high quarters that Servia will recommence hostilities against Bulgaria, in which case complications are to be feared in various quarters. Rumours of an intended change of Ministry tend to confirm the public uneasiness, and no effort is made by the authorities to contradict the disquieting reports. The military preparations are actively prosecuted, the movement of troops and levies is continued, and there is a general impression in Turkish officials as well as private circles that the crisis will not be overcome without some disturbance of the peace.

The *Standard*'s correspondent says that in conversation with him a very high Place functionary remarked, "It is now left to England, which Power by her actions at the Conference rendered a return to the *status quo ante* in eastern Roumelia impossible, and whose views we have slowly adopted to put forward all her efforts to secure Russian adhesion to the Convention. Failing this, it is not difficult to predict that in utter despair nothing will be left to us but to throw ourselves entirely upon Russia to the exclusion of every other influence."

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON HIS IRISH POLICY.

SPEECH AT NEWCASTLE.

The contest in Newcastle created by the appointment of Mr. John Morley to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland began on Monday, February 8, when he addressed a crowded meeting in the Circus, Haymarket.

Mr. John Morley, who was received with prolonged cheering, said—It is in no mood of elation or personal vanity that I find myself addressing you tonight. I know well all the difficulties and all the perils that lie in front of us. But when the hero of a hundred fights was willing once more to plunge into the contest, was it for me to refuse ? ("No.") If this heroic and hardy pilot was willing to face the storm, was it for me to hang back ? ("No.") I am sure, from the reception that you have been good enough to give me to-night, that you thoroughly approve of the step I have taken (cheers)—that you appreciate the motives which have led me to take it, and that I shall have your sympathy and your support in the long and arduous journey that lies in front of me. (Cheers, and a voice, "You will win easily.") I am the more satisfied that I shall have this support, because Newcastle on-Tyne is a place in which, before all others in England almost, the principles that ought, as I think, to regulate Irish policy have been most faithfully and eloquently and consistently presented to you by the gentleman with whom I have had some differences, but who is now my colleague—(hear, hear)—and who, I am glad to think, wishes me well and sincerely. (Loud cheers.) It is in no personal spirit that I appeal to those who in former contests have chosen to say I am of Paul or of Apollos to cast to the winds all our local jealousy and local complaints and grievances, in face of the great national emergency and a great opportunity of steering through a great national crisis. I hope that all the Liberals of Newcastle will go as one man in favour of that policy. (Cheers.) After passing in review the policy of the late Government, Mr. Morley continued :—Lord Salisbury's Government, after an exhibition of hesitancy, of irresolution, and of vacillation which is, I undertake to say, in affairs of such concern and movement, almost without parallel, had been driven to avow that they could not extricate themselves from what Lord Carnarvon had called a "miserable habit," and that they had nothing to say, not one word to say, in the direction of a "more wholesome and better solution." Was it to be thought of, was it to be endured, would you have forgiven us if we had allowed Parliament to be dragged once more into the fever and fury of coercion debates without having a single chance of considering an alternative policy ? (Cries of hear.) Here was a new Parliament. Here, for the first time, was the voice of the English democracy able to make itself heard. Was it to be endured, and was it to be thought of that the first message from the English democracy to Ireland from fellow subjects in Ireland was this sanguinary impotent message that has landed us in our present troubles and griefs ? (Cheers, and "No.") No ; it was and it is our bounden duty, the duty of the Liberal party, if our principles and our conditions are of any value, if we are not playing a mere game—it was and it is our bounden duty to insist that we should not drift back into the waters of bitterness and affliction without a frank, a prompt, and an earnest effort to find out and to frame some new plan and some better way. (Cheers.) I want you, when you are considering whether you should vote for me or my opponent, to consider well what the coercion means to which you will have to be a supporter. If it is to be effective it must be very stringent. If it is stringent, on Lord Salisbury's policy of persistency and continuity in policy you must look forward to the possibility of a long period of "For ever." "For ever," says some gentlemen there. I will tell you what he wants to carry on for ever. If your coercion is to be effective you must put down public meetings, you must lock up respectable speakers, you must suppress disagreeable newspapers, you must suppress books and pamphlets, you must search men's houses for arms, you must suppress the Irish representation in this House, you must do all that, and it cannot be done for nothing. (Hear.) If you use remedies of that kind you will have to pay the price. You will instantly have the whole island honeycombed by secret societies ; a secret press pours out a flood of literature, and I think that before any that is now poured out ; you will have midnight drillings ; you will be very fortunate if you do not have passive resistance against the collection of taxes and the payment of rent. The money that is now paid in the processes of law and justice will then go to the more execrable purposes of dynamite. (Cheers.) At the end of all this black confusion your last state will be worse than your first. (Cheers.) You will be driven by force of opinion—the opinion of the whole civilized world—to try that policy of conciliation which we ask you to try now. (Loud cheers.) It is credible that this great city of Newcastle, which has before now, for thirty years, been the stronghold and the voice on behalf of justice and freedom, is going to say now that Ireland shall be plunged into this system ? (No.) Is it credible that you are going to be deluded under the name of the unity of the Empire—(cheers) in sanction and endorse a policy which, far from being unity, is a policy of civil war ? (Cheers.) The Tory party have at this moment nothing to fall back upon but a policy of civil war. (Cheers.) It is from the consciousness of the fact that the Tory party alternative justifies, and amply justifies, the expulsion of the late Government, and justifies the policy which you may expect from their successors. (Cheers, and a voice, "What is it ?") A great many times when I have read the newspapers and heard Mr. Leach : Yes ; the Rev. Mr. Dyson, a gentleman engaged by her to teach the Greek classics, or some kindred subject. The three—that is, the deceased, his wife, and their mutual friend—lived on the most amicable terms and the husband would request the other two to kiss. In the exact words of the wife, "he had given me to Mr. Dyson," but—and these are my conclusions—the giving seems to have been more in the light of a promise to give or bequeath at some future time. The witness continued :—

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not only our humiliation, but she is our weakness. They talk of the integrity of the Empire, but what is the test and measure of the integrity of the Empire ? Why it is unity in the face of the enemy —(cheers) ; and that unity we cannot have so long as Ireland remains sullen, disaffected, dangerous. (Cheers.) It is because we want to see our Legislature able to get on with its own proper work, able to get on with measures of which you have heard so much during the last three months for ameliorating the condition of the English people—it is for that reason, as well as for the pacification of Ireland, that I ask you to supports the Government of which I am a very humble member. (Cheers.) I say that it is better to fail in such an attempt as we are about to make than never to make that attempt at all. (Cheers.) We may fail, this Ministry may fail ; but the course upon which we are about to enter is the only course by which the problem can be solved. We may fail, we may fall soon, we may be a short Government ; but I hope and I am sure, when I think of the nerve and the humour of the leader of the Ministry at this moment—(cheers)—we shall not be a weak or a wavering Government. (Cheers.) The line will be fixed upon, has been fixed upon. (Cheers) Mr. Gladstone is not the man to leave it. He is not the man to take a great work in hand and then to turn faint of heart, and I think that he will find that some of his lieutenants are as resolute and as intent as he is. (Cheers.) I at any rate am not going to forget what I have written a hundred times, a thousand times—that justice of the sovereign and supreme virtue in all relations, whether between man and man, or between State and State. (Cheers.) That justice, the commonwealth, the strength of the realm will be the leading stars of our policy. I hope and I believe that when that policy is explained, with chapter and verse, it will have the support of the people of this country. I believe they will give to it a fair and a patient consideration. I believe that the attempt to kindles the fires of race prejudice and of religious bigotory, and to fill the land with political panic—I believe that that attempt, however assiduously fomented, will fail ; because I have faith, which history has taught me—I have faith in the courage and the judgment of the people of this land. (Cheers.) Well, I am sure that if you return me again to take a part in that great task which lies before us, and of the magnitude of which I am fully conscious, you will judge considerately ; and if clouds come into the sky I shall always know that at Newcastle, at any rate, among my friends here, there are hearts that are beating in sympathy with our aspirations, and hands willing to aid and to help us in a great task we are about to undertake. (Cheers.)

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN PIMLICO.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Some startling facts were brought to light in the board-room of St. George's vestry, at Ebury Bridge, when Mr. Braxton Hicks resumed the inquest into the cause of death of Edwin James Bartlett, aged forty, partner in a firm of grocers and provision dealers, at Station-road, Herne-Hill, and other places, who died at 85, Claverton-street, Pimlico, on New Year's Day. An analysis of the stomach of the deceased by Dr. Thomas Stevenson showed that a poisonous dose of chloroform had either been taken or administered.

Dr Leach, who had attended the deceased, read a statement made to him by Mrs. Bartlett, chiefly on January 26. He said :—

Having told her that current rumour attributed her husband's death to his having swallowed chloroform, I remarked how lucky it was for her that it was not prussic acid, or similar poison, for in that case, he thought, suspicion would have attached itself to her. She astonished me by saying she thought that poison but chloroform had been present, and proceeded to a statement, the exact words of which I will not pretend to remember, but from which I gather the following :—Mr. Bartlett, the deceased, was a man with one or two strange ideas. Among these was that a man should have two wives. (A laugh.) At the age of sixteen she was selected by him. The marriage compact was that they should live together merely as loving friends. This rule he faithfully observed for six years of their married life and then broken at the entreaty of the wife. The deceased made no secret of his views on marriage. He lived on terms of affection with his wife. With few exceptions there were no differences, and they only quarrelled once, but the terms remained platonic. He encouraged her to pursue studies of various kinds, and this she did to please him, for he desired her to be very learned and fashionable. He allowed her £200 a year. She was married at sixteen or thereabouts. I personally, to some extent, was cognizant of these facts before the 25th. They had been partly told me, partly implied, and partly gathered from observation. The rest was learned all now from her. A few last months, said Mrs. Bartlett, her husband had spoken occasionally to her in a way to imply that his life would not be a long one. He spoke not despondingly, but with prophetic apathy. The husband began to encourage and promote an affection more than platonic, but not criminal, between herself and a friend of his own.

The coroner ; Did she mention his name ?

Mr. Leach ; Yes ; the Rev. Mr. Dyson, a gentleman engaged by her to teach the Greek classics, or some kindred subject. The three—that is, the deceased, his wife, and their mutual friend—lived on the most amicable terms and the husband would request the other two to kiss. In the exact words of the wife, "he had given me to Mr. Dyson," but—and these are my conclusions—the giving seems to have been more in the light of a promise to give or bequeath at some future time. The witness continued :—

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GERMAN SWORDS FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* hears from a sure source that Colonel Arbuthnot, of the Government Arms Factory at Enfield, will shortly arrive at Solingen, which may be called the Sheffield of Germany, to take over a large consignment of sabres and sword-bayonets for the use of the English army. The correspondent adds :—"This is an interesting fact in view of the authoritative statement in the *Times*, from Sheffield, that German manufacturers were guilty of supplying the steel out of which were fashioned in England those sword-bayonets which were lately tried and found wanting. I do not know what sort of military material they turn out at Solingen, but certainly the ordinary household cutlery which one meets with in Germany from that place is generally of a very cheap and nasty description as compared with English ware ; and the best proof of this is the fact that German goods are constantly palmed-off on the market on the pretext that they are of British origin. In 1884 the Cutlers Company petitioned Lord Granville respecting the fraudulent use of the word 'Sheffield' on cutlery in France and Germany ; but his lordship's answer was such as to 'cause deep disappointment in the minds of the company at the manner in which their complaint had been dealt with.' I may mention, as a set-off to the compliment which is paid by the English Government to German industry, that one of the largest manufacturers of the firearms in Germany—I mention no names, but I have it from his own mouth—draws his steel exclusively from Sheffield."

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S HOME RULE SCHEME.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has read a paper to a crowded audience in Newton Hall on the subject of Irish Home Rule. He expressed the opinion that the time had come for dealing effectually with the grave problem which had hitherto defied English statesmanship, and expressed a decided opinion that without separation from Great Britain the irrepressible and growing sentiment of the Irish people for national and local self-government might be satisfied in an infinite variety of ways, of which examples were furnished, not merely in our own Empire, but by the Continent of Europe and by North America. He was opposed, therefore, to the reproduction in Dublin of a House of Commons on our model, with all the Ministers members, as now being the natural seat of executive power at all. In making a new Constitution, therefore, for Ireland we should rather follow the system which was at work in the United States, in France, in many of our own colonies, and in almost every other country of making the Executive more or less independent of the Legislature. It would be necessary in the Act of Parliament constituting the new Government to nominate for five or seven years an executive authority, holding the same position as the President of the United States, who had control of the army, appointed his own Ministers, the superior judges, the magistrates, and various local authorities, while he had a veto on Acts of the Legislature which was in no degree the unknown veto reserved by the Constitution to our own Sovereign, but which was exercised as a real power. The duties of the Legislature would be to pass all laws applicable to Ireland, to deal with taxation and grievances, to pass resolutions, and to bring all matters before the Government. The relations of Ministers to such a Chamber should be that of the United States. The police should have no relation with the Chamber, but should be under the control of the provincial local authorities. Imperial taxation would have to be voted at Westminster, a delegation of Irish members would have to attend the voting of the Estimates, but they would not exceed the proportion represented by Ireland's contribution, which would be now a strange fifteenth, and some thought one-twentieth, so that their numbers need not exceed forty to fifty.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 8TH, FEBRUARY, 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The names of Lieut H W Logan-Home are as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 5th Feb 1886.

ADMIRALTY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

Royal Noval Artillery Volunteers.—Liverpool Brigade.—Sub-Lieut R A Cruickshank to be Lieut Comdg. Dated 9th Feb, 1886.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Sir H C Gratian Bellew Bart, resigns his Commission. Dated 13th Feb, 1886.

6th Dragoon, Capt H L Ellis to be Major, vice R E R Martin, seconded. Dated 17th Aug, 1885.

10th Hussars, Capt E T Rose resigns his Commission. Dated 13th Feb 1886.

12th Lancers Capt M H Archdale to be Major vice C E Beck, seconded for service as Adjt, Cav Depôt, Canterbury Dated 20th Nov 1885.

19th Hussars. Col B A Combe, from Supmry Major, to be Lieut-Col, vice Lieut-Col, to command Regt, vice Col P H S Barrow, C B, C M G, deceased, dated 13th Feb. 1886.

21st Hussars, Lieut G Hearn is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health dated 12th Feb, 1886.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col and Col J E Blackwell retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl dated 13th Feb, 1886.

In consequence of Major and B Col E F Chapman C B, being seconded with effect from 24th Nov 1885 the dates

neighbourhood of the hall. Miss Booth has herself been struck on the back by one of these miscreants, and one of her male helpers has been assaulted. Nine o'clock, when the day police go off duty, is the hour selected for these disturbances.

THE ARREST OF IVANOFF.

THE rumour of the arrest of an important Nihilist chief, recently reported, is confirmed, and the following additional details may now be given :—The individual in question is up to the present believed to be Ivanoff, who several years ago escaped from prison at Kieff, together with the famous Stephanovich, who instigated the revolt of Tchigirin, and was subsequently recaptured, tried, and hanged. Ivanoff escaped abroad, and it appears that the Russian Government have for a long time past been keeping watch over him in Paris, which surveillance is said to have cost them a large sum of money. He only lately returned to St. Petersburg, and was arrested on leaving a restaurant. In his possession were found two perfectly legal passports one in the name of Ivanoff and the other in that of Sokoloff. For this important capture the successor of the murdered Soudalkin, Lieutenant Sekurin-ky has received the Order of St. Vladimir and 3,000 roubles. The other police officers have also received various pecuniary rewards. Other less important captures are said to have been made in consequence of the first, and no doubt the absurd reports of plots discovered near the Annitchkine Palace had their origin in this arrest. It certainly seems to point to the probability of further efforts on the part of the deciuated groups of Nihilists to raise their heads again. Considering that they have only made affairs in Russia ten times worse than ever by their insane proceedings, it is to be devoutly hoped that they will not succeed

"ECONOMIST'S" PLAN FOR SETTLING THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

THE *Statist* of Feb. 6 contained the following letter from the Archbishop of Cashel on "Economist's" plan for treating the Irish land question :—

"The Palace, Thurles, Jan. 29, 1886.

"Sir,—You are right in assuming that I approve of the principle, or main features, of the proposal for the settlement of the Irish land question which appeared in a recent issue of the *Statist*, over the signature of 'Economist.' The principle, as I take it, substantially is that the interest of existing landlords should be purchased out, and the land given to tenants, subject to a rent-charge amounting to considerably less than the present judicial rents. I am not financier enough to be able to say precisely, or nearly so, what sum would be required to effect such a purchase, but I am strongly inclined to think that the rental of Ireland, even if calculated on the basis of judicial rents already settled, would not reach the high figure, £8,000,000 annually, at which your correspondent 'Economist' appears to estimate it. Six millions, or seven at farthest, would, in my humble opinion, come nearer to the mark.

"Moreover, I am thoroughly satisfied—and, indeed, have good reason to know—that judicial rents, generally, and notably those that have been fixed for last two years, are entirely too high. It is, furthermore, absolutely certain that the tenant farmers of Ireland will not be recommended to accept any scheme under which landlords would receive anything like 20 years' purchase for their lands.

"So, considering those points, and others which might be suggested, it appears to me that a sum considerably less than £160,000,000 would be sufficient to buy up the interest of Irish landlords, and that, consequently, £4,000,000 annually, amount of local expenditure from Imperial sources in Ireland, would amply meet the interest of Consols required for the purchase.

"Of course, the details of such a proposal as that set forth by 'Economist' would require much careful consideration; but I, for one, would very gladly accept any reasonable plan that would put an end to the system of landlordism that has so long and so ruinously existed in Ireland. At the same time I should be sorry to see the actual owners of the soil, however undeserving as a class, put out of possession without receiving from some source a fair equivalent for their property.

"The leaders of Irish opinion do not aim at confiscation. They ask only for fair play, just as in the matter of Home Rule they simply claim for their countrymen the right of making their own laws and managing their own affairs, and do not dream of separation from England, even as a possible result. I remain, etc.,

"T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel."

On this letter, "Economist," having been enabled to see it before publication, makes the following remarks in the course of a letter to the *Statist* :—

"1. I should be quite disposed to believe that when we come to business it will be found that the effective rent which Irish landlords will have to sell and the Government to buy will not be so much as eight millions. As my letter showed, I had no intention to name an exact figure which would be equitable in the circumstances. I only named a figure which would give a general idea of the subject, and which would probably exceed and not be less than the real effective rent that would have to be dealt with. It is for those acquainted in detail with the circumstances of Ireland, with the conditions of past valuations, and the methods used in fixing judicial rents in different localities, and with the exact incidence of rates—which would appear in some cases to diminish the effective interest the landlord will have to sell—to make the necessary calculations, if such a scheme as I suggested is to be tried at all.

"2. As to the number of years' purchase to be paid, 20 years was equally no more than a suggestion on my part. What ought to be the normal number of years' purchase to be given to Irish landlords on the compulsory expropriation of their property is a question that could only be answered after much study of many facts, and which could only now be answered approximately by those acquainted with the circumstances and selling value of land in Ireland in former times, when there was less agitation and doubt about rents than there has lately been. It is obvious, however, that if the Irish landlord is to be bought out, not upon a nominal, but upon an effective rent, the number of years' purchase ought to be higher than it was customary to give when the nominal rental was the basis of the calculation. In suggesting 20 years I was desirous not to suggest too low a figure. It was important to show that the scheme was practicable, even if the landlord got very good terms.

"3. In my former letter I assumed—what appeared to be true on the face of the figures—that if the Imperial Government bought out the Irish landlords on the terms suggested, and gave the new rent-charge to the Irish local authorities in return for the withdrawal of contributions from the Imperial Exchequer to the eternal administration of Ireland, it would be Ireland and not Great Britain that would gain. By the plan we would assume a burden, on the one hand, costing £4,800,000 a year: we were only to be relieved, on the other hand, of an annual charge of £4,000,000. The exact figure of the latter charge, I may say, according to the last Finance and Revenue Accounts, is £3,800,000 apart from an average annual loss by loans to Ireland, which would bring up the total to very nearly £4,000,000, if not rather over that figure. So far there would appear to be a new charge of £800,000 upon the Imperial Exchequer involved, and I suggested that it might be equitable to require the local authorities in Ireland to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer the difference between the annuity of £4,800.000 we should have to pay to the landlords and the annual charge for the internal administration of Ireland, of which we should be relieved.

"I am satisfied, however, on further consideration of the subject, that the arrangement does not really involve any large concession by Great Britain. At present Ireland pays more in taxes than its fair share, comparing its resources with those of Great Britain. The figures are not quite certain, but the Irish taxpayer appears to contribute £6,700,000 a year to the Imperial Exchequer, whereas his proper contribution ought not to be more than a hundred half that sum. If Ireland contributed proportionately, however, it would only be entitled to have spent upon it, in return, for purposes of internal administration, about £800,000 a year—a twentieth part, that is, of the total sum spent on the internal administration of Great Britain and Ireland—instead of £4,000,000, which practically now spent in Ireland. The Imperial Exchequer thus gets out of Ireland, in the first place, about £3,200,000 more than it ought to get, and then spends upon the internal administration of Ireland the whole amount. The expenditure does not benefit Ireland as it ought to do, because it is largely waste; but neither does Great Britain gain. The effect of the proposed arrangement would be—(1) that we should cease to spend on Ireland the £4,000,000 we now spend, both the £800,000 to which Ireland would be entitled if it only contributed originally in proportion to its resources, and the £3,200,000 additional that we spend, and in so doing return to Ireland an apparent equivalent for the excess taxation received from Ireland; and (2) that we should burden ourselves in exchange with a new annuity of £4,800,000 to Irish landlords. If the latter annuity should be reduced to £4,000,000, the account would be balanced as far as Great Britain is concerned; but Ireland would gain absolutely nothing. In return for its disproportionate contributions to the Imperial Exchequer, it is entitled to about £4,000,000 a year from that Exchequer for the purposes of internal administration. The rent-charge it is proposed to give over to the Irish local authorities is only an equivalent for the latter sum.

"Where both parties would gain by the transaction would be, as far as Great Britain is concerned, by the substitution of an amicable for a hostile Ireland, if that should be the happy result; and as far as Ireland is concerned, by the relief of the tenants from the difference between the effective rents they now pay and the rent-charge to be constituted. In other respects the arrangement seems strictly equitable, or nearly so, and it cannot be said that it is a large concession to Ireland.

"If Ireland were to demand now a strict account of its contributions to the Imperial Exchequer, it would be very difficult to show that it gets value for the excess it contributes beyond the fair proportion to its resources. It is easy for us to say that the taxes are indiscriminate, the only exception being that Ireland is exempted from some of them. If, in point of fact, the taxes are of such a nature that they effectively discriminate between Great Britain and Ireland so that the taxpayers of the poorer country pay, in fact, more than their share, the latter have a clear right to the consideration of the task in the disposal of the proceeds by the plan suggested Ireland would have a real equivalent and no more."

MR. FROUDE AND THE CRISI IN IRELAND.

THE following letter from Mr. Froude has been received in Belfast, in answer to an invitation to lecture on the Irish crisis :—

Were there nothing in the way of my lecturing at Belfast but the animosity of the Irish Nationalists, I think I could bring myself to consider, perhaps to accept, your proposal; but I am too old for such a strong adventure. Such little services as I may yet be able to do must be by writing more than by speaking, and for the present I do not see that it will be of any use for me even to write. I have done what I could; but events have their own logic, and the words of the wisest are but as wind. Events will soon utter their own voice, and the dealing with them will pass from the talkers to the actors. The present state of things is the inevitable consequence of all that has gone before. It will end as the 1641 business ended, or the 1690, or the 1788. The anarchy will grow till it becomes intolerable. John Bull will then put on his boots, and will do as he did before. What may happen in the interval I do not pretend to guess. You in Ulster I hope see holding your own ground. Stand steady, whatever comes. The real England is asleep. She will awake before long, and will then know what to do.

THE ADMIRALTY ACCOUNTS.

THE *Daily News* says :—An announcement of the discovery or the further deficiency of £200,000 in the accounts at the Admiralty seems to have created something like a panic among the officials and their late parliamentary chiefs. On leaving office Lord George Hamilton made one last desperate effort to establish the semblance of financial control by gathering up the Accountant-General, his five assistants, and the Examiner of Dockyard Accounts, and constituting them, in conjunction with the Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Committee for the control of the finances of the navy. This curious device proves the financial reforms of the late Government to be a failure on their own admission. We have reason to believe that Lord Ripon is fully conscious of this position of affairs, and his administration of the Admiralty will be memorable if he has the courage to select the most capable financier he can find in the business world, and place all the finances of the navy entirely in his hands. Such a step has been discussed, in vain at the hands of the Conservative Government—a fact which gives Lord Ripon an opportunity that he is well calculated to make the most of. The navy being the greatest spending department of the State, ought to be conducted on business principles, and ought to pay an adequate sum for management, to secure the stoppage of the past waste and extravagance which have created a just feeling of resentment throughout the country.

KNIGHTHOOD OF PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS.

THE Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Professor Monier Williams, C. I. E., D. C. L., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford. Professor Williams is a son of the late Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor-General of the Bombay Presidency, and was born at Bombay in 1819. He was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, but soon afterwards obtained an Indian writership, and entered as a student at the East India College at Hailebury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. He, however, ultimately resigned his Indian appointment, returned to Oxford, and became a member of University College. He was elected to the Boden Scholarship in 1843 and took his degree in the following years. He held the Professorship of Sanskrit at Haileybury from 1844 till 1858, when he removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the college there for two years. In 1860 he was elected Boden Professor of Sanskrit. He is a member of the chief Oriental societies of British India, Europe, and America, the author of many learned Oriental works, an Honorary D. C. L. of Oxford, a Fellow of Balliol College, and Honorary LL.D. of Calcutta University. Professor Williams traversed India on three occasions for the promotion of his project, the founding of an Indian Institute at Oxford. He married, in 1848, Julia Grantham, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Josepd Faithfull, B.C.L., rector of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts. In 1880 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

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Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	.. ..
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Flower & Son's Ale	.. 4 12	.. 3 6
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White Cabbage in Butter	.. 0 15	.. 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	.. 1 6	.. ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	.. 1 4	.. ..
ted do. do.	.. 1 3	.. 0 12
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Extra Dry, our own shipping " "	53 8
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Carte Blanche " "	34 8
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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in lieu of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache furred tongue, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in healthy action on both bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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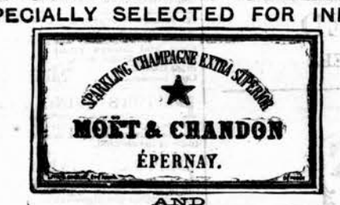

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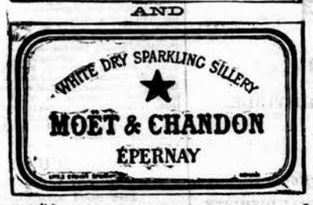

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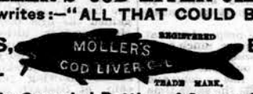

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